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THE FRONT PAGE

Barring Communists

WE ARE a little worried about this business of excluding Communists from office in labor unions. We are strongly against Communists, and do not want them to hold office in labor unions or anything else; not that they are not often very able and very well-meaning people, but all their ability and all their well-meaningness is directed to the sole end of advancing the cause of Communism. (It has to be, for otherwise they would not be allowed to be members of the Communist party, a very select body from which it is quite easy to get thrown out if you begin following any other aim than that of advancing Communism.) What worries us is the precedent that is established when you start cutting down the rights and privileges of certain citizens because of their political views and actions, when those views and actions are not in themselves unlawful.

If a Communist is not to be allowed to be an officer of a trade union he ought not to be allowed to be an officer of an incorporated company or of a church, or of a public welfare society, or of a city council, or of a board of school trustees, or of a farmers' cooperative, or of the Engineering Institute, or the Royal Society of Canada, or of the Senate, or even of the Legislative Council of Quebec. He is just as dangerous in any of these bodies as he is in a trade union, the only difference being that he does not want to get into most of these bodies and does want to get into the trade unions. If we are going to pass laws to keep him out of the trade union offices, we ought logically to pass laws to keep him out of any other place of influence that he shows signs of wanting to get into; and all this while he is doing nothing for which he can be arrested, and has just as much right to vote in all elections as anybody else.

We are nervous about the idea of there being two kinds of citizens, good citizens who can be admitted to anything, and bad citizens who are still citizens and yet must be kept out of any place where they might exert any influence. Such an arrangement seems to us to be lacking in some of the essentials of democracy.

We are therefore inclined to think that a restoration of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, purged of some of its more outrageous provisions as to the methods of enforcement, would be a better way of dealing with the present admittedly dangerous situation. We were never opposed to the provision which made membership in the Communist party (in its proper definition of a tight secret society with revolutionary aims) an offence against the law. Admittedly it is an offence which it is exceedingly difficult to prove, but that is true of all laws relating to conspiracy, and legislators do not for that reason make conspiracy lawful. Admittedly also it would drive Communism underground, but if anybody thinks that its methods and practices are all on the surface even today they are greatly mistaken.

As for the claim of the lake steamship companies to the right to bar union representatives from their ships unless they will swear that they are not Communists, we sympathize with its motive but are doubtful of its legality. If the law has granted to the union an absolute right to send its representatives into the premises of the employer to whom it is accredited as a bargaining agent, it makes no difference whether those representatives are Communists or Progressive-Conservatives, so long as Communism is not unlawful. We hope there will be a speedy determination of this question in the courts.

The Pith and Substance

THE Privy Council decision on the Alberta Bill of Rights is important, not merely because it disposes of the projects of the Social Crediters until they can acquire control of the Dominion Parliament, but because it sheds a great deal of light on the practical workings of the "pith and substance" doctrine concerning the powers of the provinces and the Dominion.

Alberta tried to evade that doctrine by dividing the business of banking into those operations "which the credit institution is authorized to perform by virtue of the provisions of the Bank Act" and which therefore must be outside of provincial control, and those operations which are not specifically so authorized and which the province claimed to be covered by the "property and civil rights" power of the province. The Alberta Board of Credit Commissioners was authorized to take over in certain circumstances the latter operations but was restrained from taking over the former.

The Privy Council has held that the business of banking is not divisible in any such manner—which of course it is not, as the Alberta legislators knew very well, since their purpose was to hamstring the banks by leaving them only the operations specifically authorized by the Bank Act. It has held that the pith and substance of an Act which empowers a provincial Board to take over a part of the operations of a bank is banking, not property and civil rights, and is therefore beyond the powers of the province. The fact that these operations impinge on property and civil rights does not affect the case. So do innumerable other operations connected, in pith and substance, with other Dominion powers such as those over interest, bills of exchange, bankruptcy, navigation, and "works declared to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more provinces." The power of the Dominion in these subjects extends over everything that is requisite to make it effective.

It is an excellent thing that the principle has been so effectively clarified, since this Confederation cannot be carried on without a clear understanding on this subject.

—Photo by Stafford Johnston

Ontario expects a good though not a bumper wheat yield. Owing to the labor shortage, as bad as at any time during the war, this Huron County farmer and his wife and daughter bring in the wheat themselves.

Wages are Ambiguous

THE term "wages" is, like a good many other words much used in current political and economic discussion, losing all definite meaning. To the labor people, and to the politicians who want to cater to the labor vote without regard to scientific accuracy, it means "take-home pay". A C.C.F. periodical ridicules the figure of $33.52 a week as the average wage of workers in manufacturing plants at April 1 last, on the ground that that is the figure "before income tax, unemployment insurance, and other deductions". This argument entirely overlooks the fact that the unemployment insurance and other deductions are solely for the benefit of the workers and have the effect of relieving them from all necessity of making provision against emergencies by the old-fashioned method of personal saving, while the income tax is

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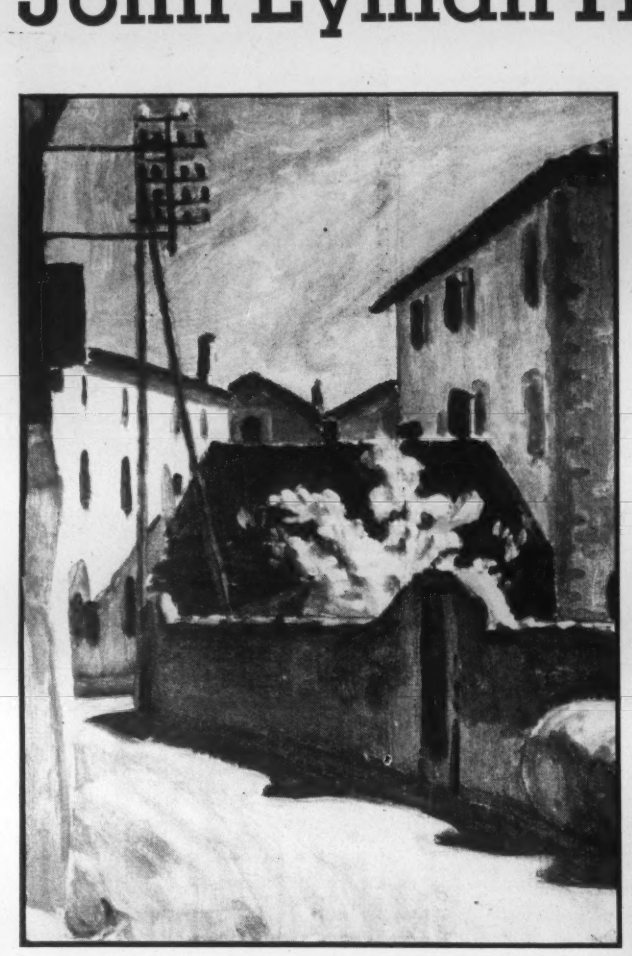
John Lyman Helps Younger Artists to Experiment

By Paul Duval

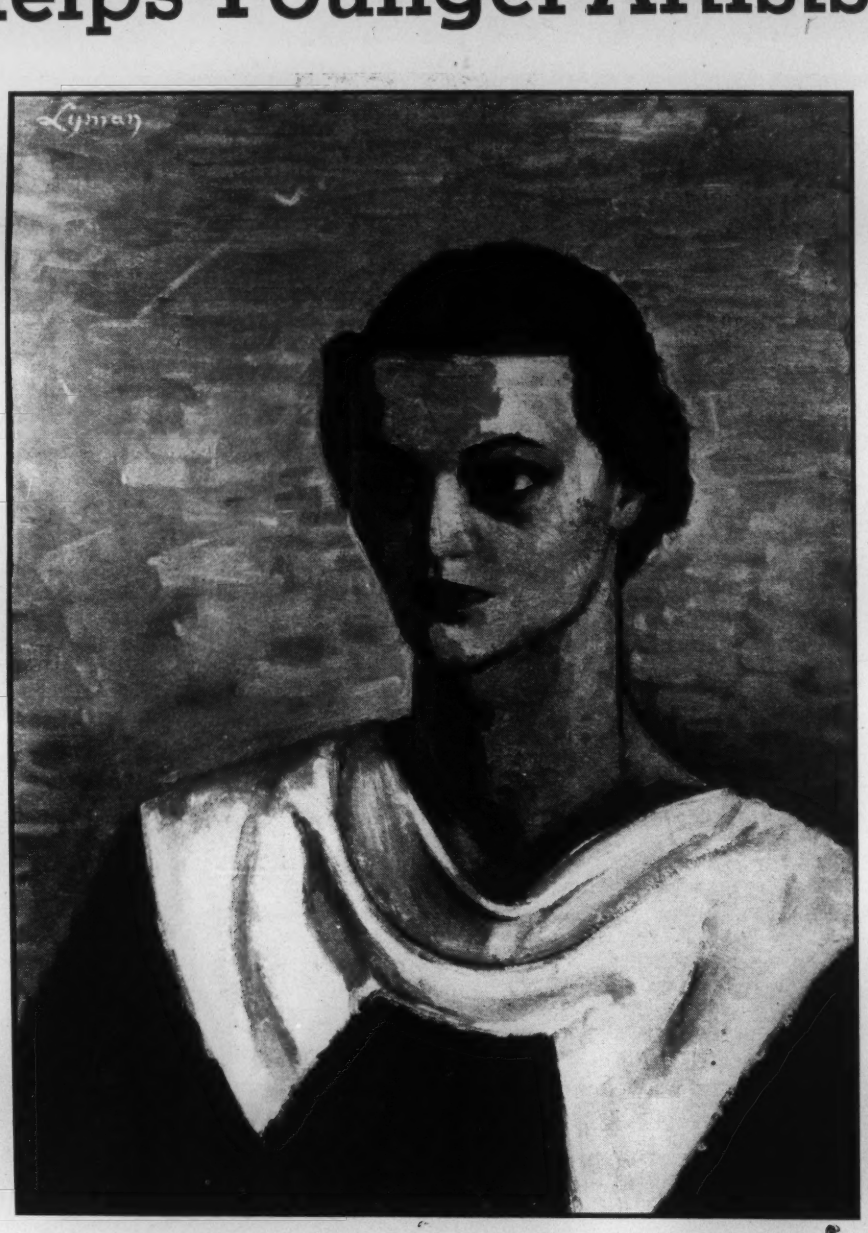
IN MOST places in Canada, outside Quebec, John Lyman's contribution to Canadian art is inadequately known. His role as a pioneer of modernism here is even less known. Unlike many better-known painters, he is not an aggressive individual. Rather, he has preferred to let his canvases speak for themselves, without efforts to curry official favor and without a desire to dominate his younger contemporaries. This fine artist has a breadth and catholicism of taste rarely found among practising painters. He has not, like senior artists frequently do, attempted to hold the line against fresh experimentation which a new generation must inevitably explore, and he strikes a better balance between the intellectual and emotional demands of painting than anyone else now creating in this country.

John Lyman's efforts to assist creative experimentation in Canadian art culminated in his founding the Contemporary Arts Society in 1939. Today, that society is probably the most vital single creative body of painters Canada possesses. Such artists as Jacques de Tonnancour, Goodrich Roberts, Paul-Emile Borduas, Jori Smith and Pierre Gauvreau are among the members. In recent exhibitions of Canadian art abroad, discriminating foreign critics have singled out such members of the "Montreal School" as representative of what is perhaps the most fertile trend in our art today.

The actual painting of John Lyman is still not represented in the collections of some of our leading public galleries. This lack, perhaps, is no reflection upon the merits of Lyman as an artist but, rather, upon the judgment of those responsible for selecting paintings for the institutions. Eventually, the galleries are going to search out Lyman's major canvases, for without him any picture of twentieth-century Canadian art would be indeed incomplete.



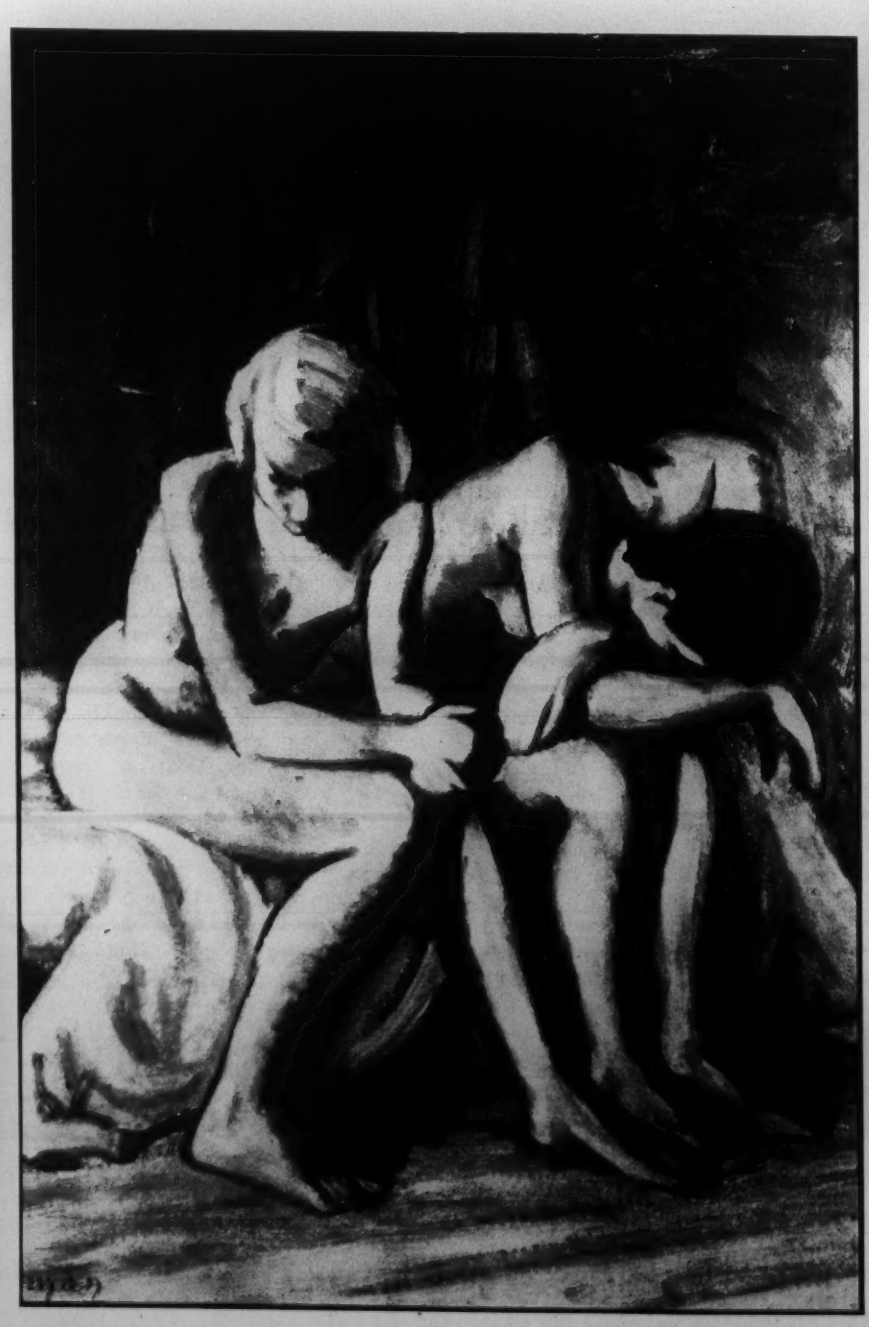
"Village of St. Pie". Lyman has painted in many parts of the world; this scene was done in Quebec.



"Helen" is the title of this fine portrait by John Lyman, one of Canada's senior artists. Mr. Lyman has been painting for the past 35 years.

"Sawmill", an example of Lyman's small landscape panels. Greens form a special challenge for him.

In 1912, while most Canadians painted in dull tones, Lyman did this vigorous, brilliant landscape study.



One of Lyman's rare excursions into the dramatic—"Trouble". Intensity of emotional mood is aided by artist's concern with purely plastic elements.

"Marcelle". Simplicity of spacing and stark condensation of form give this an almost monumental air.

"Self Portrait". A scholarly painter, Lyman has had a marked influence on many Montreal artists.

Attractive Apartments Await New York Aged

By SIDNEY M. KATZ

In a special New York institution old people can spend their twilight years in happiness, dignity and usefulness. Although operated as an apartment house to give the aged residents maximum privacy and a feeling of independence, costs are kept low by philanthropic subsidies. The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York is a self-contained community, complete with doctors, nurses, occupational therapists, tailors and hairdressers. The writer, a Canadian graduate in Social Science, visited the home this summer.

IN New York there is an old folks home that is radically different from any other institution of its kind. It is as comfortable and attractive as your own home and the old people who live there are cheerful, busy folks leading a normal, useful life.

Newman Biller, youthful director of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, has the uncommon belief that there is greatness not only in a nation's youth but in its old people as well. Biller's Apartment Project is his experiment in support of these beliefs.

Sara Epstien, the registered nurse who supervises the Apartment Project, showed me around one of the apartments 5 large bed-sitting rooms, a kitchen, dining room and lounge. Each guest or married couple is given a private room. The windows are draped, the furniture comfortable, the floors are covered with rugs and there are radios, books and flowers—all the amenities for a pleasant, varied life.

We knocked at one of the doors. It was opened by a tall man wearing horn-rimmed glasses. He had been sitting at a desk working over a score of music.

"Come in, come in" said Prof. Green. "I've just been rushing to correct this music. I have to be at the studio in 15 minutes. I don't want to keep my pupil waiting."

Later, Miss Epstein told me his story. At 71, Prof. David Green, a musician with no close relatives, found himself with nothing but a $65 monthly pension and a painful back that made work impossible.

He rented a small furnished room and paid the 10-year old son of the landlady to bring him food which he prepared on a small burner. With his meager income, he couldn't afford anything better. Most of the time, he was forced to lie flat on his back, staring at the ceiling, worrying about his future. He was slowly deteriorating, his useful life over..

When he heard about the Home, he dragged himself over to W. 105th Street and had a chat with Mrs. William Lewi, chief social worker. His application was accepted and he was placed in the infirmary.

As a result of intelligent medical treatment within six weeks, Prof. Green was pronounced well enough to move into the Apartment Project. He learned that he would have to pay $45 per month, for which he received a private room, meals, laundry, and medical attention if he needed it. The balance of the cost—which works out to a dollar or less a day—is shouldered by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

In the apartment there are a cook, porter, maid and supervisor who is also a registered nurse. The old musician responded to the healthful physical care as well as the peace of mind that his new home brings with it. He approached Miss Epstein one evening after supper, and told her he wanted to use some of his time to teach music.

Miss Epstein canvassed the neighbors and found parents who were looking for a piano instructor for their children. She rented a little studio nearby with a piano for $25 a month.

"O.K., you can start in now, Professor, but no more than three lessons a day and one hour of homework."

The lessons gave Prof. Green a renewed interest in life, as well as a few extra dollars to pay for clothes and comforts. "He's an entirely different man today," observed the doctor who examined him upon his admittance.

Growing Problem

The case history of Prof. Green is the rough pattern of the background of the other occupants of the Apartment. The happiness they have found is a cogent lesson in the care of the aged—a lesson we must take seriously because the problem of caring for old people is a fast growing one. In 1900, one out of twenty-five Americans were over 65. Today, because experts have learned more about habits of living, the number has grown to include one out of fourteen. By 1980, it has been estimated that one person out of every nine, or 18 million people will be over 65.

What to do with these old people?

"Our generation of children are not over anxious to support their elders," observed Newman Biller. "The Chinese placed their elders on a pedestal. We tend to move in the opposite direction. That is why, today, the habit of living with grown-up children is fast disappearing."

If you are wealthy and can afford the $150, $200 or more per month, you can send an aged person to a private home. The alternative is to dump them in an old folks home where all too often they rapidly lose ground and die far before their time.

Increasing numbers of old people today receive small pensions or old age assistance in amounts ranging from $50 to $75, but what good is this small sum of money? A room alone costs $40 and food costs well over a dollar a day. And there is ever present the fear of sickness and loneliness.

The Apartment Project is the answer to many of these problems. Old people are not treated in the traditional institutional manner, but as individuals with individual aspirations and problems. They are regarded as citizens capable of many more years of useful life.

Take the folks sharing the apartment next to Prof. Green, for example. Next to him is a room shared by two sisters. "They are witty, scintillating women," says Sara Epstein. "They offer strong proof that age is not exclusively a chronological matter."

When the girls were young, their education enabled them to play a prominent role in the suffragette movement. They still are interested in social and political affairs and attend meetings every week. They go to luncheons and birthdays, coming home with a store of amusing stories. They are always cheerful and are a real stimulus to the Apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer

Across the hall, live Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meyer, aged 74 and 72. They had just returned from a day's outing on the beach. "It's been such a lovely day," said the tanned woman eagerly, "we decided to celebrate Arthur's return to work."

All his life, Arthur Meyer had worked as a bookkeeper. When he became 67, he was retired on a small pension — so small that the couple were forced to live in dark, cramped quarters. Meyer worried himself sick and felt that he was a burden to his wife and of value to no one. His new life in the Apartment so improved his health, that he was now anxiously looking forward to his new job with an auditing firm. "He's going to work four days a week, three hours each day," his wife told me. "I haven't seen him as cheerful in years."

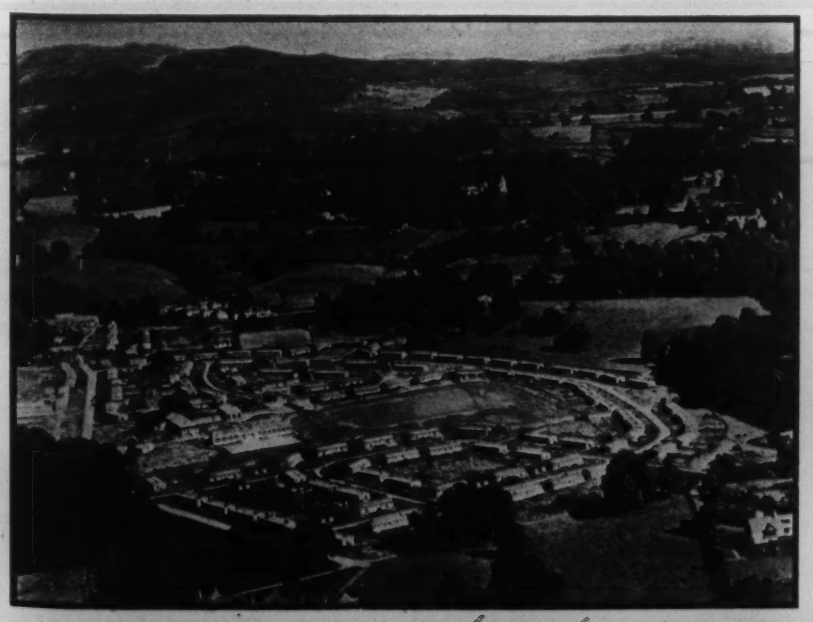
A retired librarian helps keep a medical library nearby in order. Another elderly gentleman works each morning as a personal messenger. An 80 year old woman creates beautiful knitted products which find a ready market.

Besides their work, the old people lead a full communal life. They visit friends, go to parties and entertain in their own quarters — quarters in which they take great pride.

Standing back of the old folks in the Apartment Project, are all the facilities of the Home For Aged and Infirm Hebrews, whose central buildings are on W. 105th St. The Home is a self-contained community, complete with doctors, nurses, specialists, occupational therapists, tailors—and even a beauty parlor! Whenever an Apartment occupant gets ill, he is transferred to the central infirmary until he has recovered. The Apartment Project has worked so well, that a new nine-story building has been acquired to expand the program. In time, it is planned to reserve the main buildings of the Home for invalids and semi-invalids and house all the able-bodied old people in apartments.

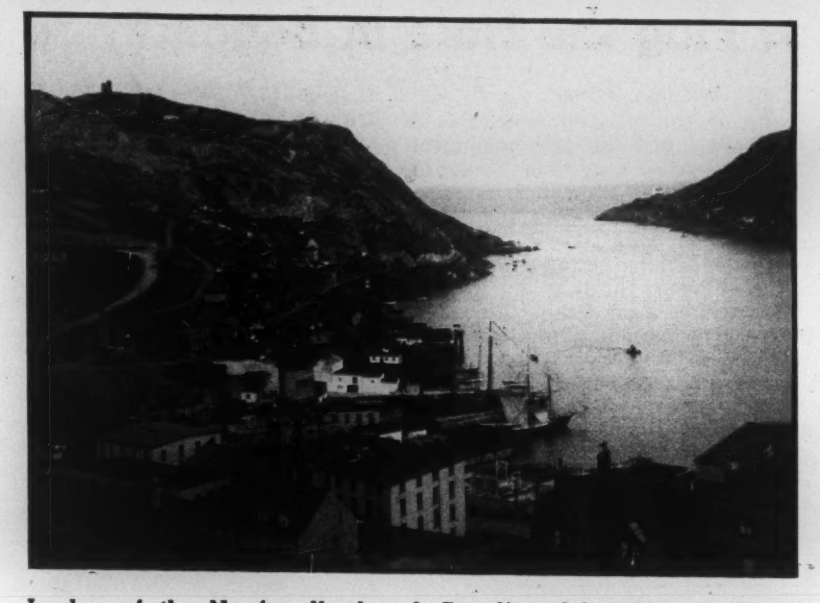
"It is merely public opinion that condemns old folks to early deterioration," declares Newman Biller. "There are all kinds of evidence to back up my claim. We know, for instance, that after Pearl Harbor 700,000 old people kept on working instead of taking pensions, and 55,000 *went off* pensions and returned to active jobs. Then, there are insurance company figures that show that accidents reach a high mark among young people in their early twenties. In Connecticut, for example, silk mill workers over 60 had one fifth as many accidents as youngsters under 20. Some firms appreciate this — like the General Motors who have an 'old men's division' that turns out good work."

Social workers who visit the Apartment Project go away feeling that at long last a workable plan has been found to make the twilight days of our old people full of peace and contentment. The supervisory staff, they will tell you, appreciate the homely bit of philosophy written on the cover of the visitor's log book: "He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home."



Britain's "Friends of the Lake District" Society is pressing for the removal of the housing estate which was built in 1941 for workers in nearby wartime factories. The estate, which is near Lake Windermere, still houses 800 people for whom alternative accommodation has not yet been found.

Newfoundland Delegates Hint that Agreement Will Soon Be Reached



Leaders of the Newfoundland and Canadian delegations in Ottawa who have been discussing the possibility of Newfoundland becoming Canada's 10th province seem to think they will soon arrive at a satisfactory arrangement. Talks have apparently reached the stage at which both sides know where it is necessary to compromise if agreement is to be . . .

. . . reached. Subcommittees on transportation, fisheries and finance have almost finished investigation in their respective fields, but information re public debts is still being compiled. Top picture shows the Narrows at St. John's, capital city of Newfoundland. Peter Cashin (above), ex-Minister of Finance for Newfoundland, stands only for Responsible Government, but J. R. Smallwood (below) is ardent supporter of move to join Canada.

—Photos, Marshall Studios Ltd.

Joint proposals will be placed before National Convention in St. John's.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Abandon Ship or Rock the Boat or Plug the Hole in Bottom?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A liberal, truly interested in the preservation of the values of freedom as they have been developed under capitalism, I am thoroughly in accord with the objectives and hopes indicated in your "Appeal to the Left", the leading editorial article in SATURDAY NIGHT for July 12.

Exactly because I am interested in the perpetuation of these values, however, is the reason I am so disappointed in your editorial. It is true, indeed, that capitalism is a delicately balanced machine, and that crude attempts to overthrow it will cause terrific hardship by bringing about collapse.

The assumptions, however, implicit in your article, that (1) letting things alone will suffice, and (2) that people can be persuaded by appeals to let things alone, seem to me to be among the main reasons why capitalism is likely to lose out in the world.

Unless those of us who believe in freedom come to realize the power and importance of those factors in our society that drives men to despair and radicalism, and unless we undertake successfully to eliminate those factors, capitalism is doomed—not by the viciousness of the radical, but by the blindness of its supporters.

If we are to save capitalism and freedom it is not going to be done by appealing to people to let things alone; it is going to be done by insisting that we put our own house in order, that we make those changes necessary to keep society functioning. (See "The Good Society" by Walter Lippmann).

The fact is that we are in a boat with a hole in the bottom. It is sinking slowly. The radical who wants to abandon ship is a fool. But how wise is the conservative who says, "Everybody sit still and don't rock the boat?"

While there are divergent opinions as to how to plug the hole, there are a good many things on which there is general agreement, and the others are worthy of study because in many instances those who do not agree on the value of these things are simply not familiar with them, in accordance with Elbert Hubbard's dictum "What a man isn't up on, he's usually down on."

The things on which there is a wide body of opinion believing they represent plugs to stop up the hole include consumers' cooperation, (a constructive movement which could with value to capitalism and freedom be extended to ten times its present size and influence); the proposal to establish a government of those nations which function on a basis of freedom (federal union); the guarantee by government of employment at a decent wage to every man willing and able to work (full employment); a change in tax systems to shift taxation off earned incomes and off improvements, and onto natural resources and the incomes therefrom; the whole movement for decentralization and home-production.

These things would make capitalism work. Any one of them might be sufficient to keep the boat from sinking.

Kelowna, B.C. MORGAN HARRIS

Here Is What's Wrong

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT SEEMS that Norman Jaques thrives on publicity. Now his ailing mind sees "red" in the C.B.C. Perhaps the next victim of Mr. Jaques' wrath will be the Union Jack which has a lot of "red" in it. The C.B.C. is doing a marvellous job in the face of so much opposition from the Tories and the limited finances it has.

The C.B.C. has produced outstanding talent such as Alan Young, Fletcher Markle, Ray Darby, Morris Surdin, Grace Matthews and Court Benson, who are all top American radio stars. Now Wayne and Shuster can be heard on the N.B.C. originating from Toronto. This is the first time a Canadian show is heard over the N.B.C. in the States and over the C.B.C. simultaneously. This is a great accomplishment.

As far as drama goes the C.B.C. is hard to beat. Stage '47 and its predecessors, Stage '44, '45 and '46, have all won LaFlèche awards as the best Canadian dramatic program and Andrew Allan has won awards as the best producer in Canadian radio. In addition the Stage series has won three successive awards at the Ohio Institute for Education by Radio in competition with some of the best dramatic shows in the States. There are also such excellent dramatic programs as Vancouver Theatre, Winnipeg Playhouse and Popular Playhouse. In the musical field we have such enjoyable shows as Latin American Serenade, Manoir Gisèle, Music for Canadians. The C.B.C. children's programs have also won many awards.

I don't wish it to appear as if I am strictly pro-C.B.C.

The C.B.C. ban on Eddie Cantor is puerile and foolish and won't make many friends in America. The C.B.C. should let bygones be bygones and lift the ban on Mr. Cantor, who recently celebrated 33 years of a happy marriage (no mean feat in Hollywood). Eddie Cantor gave three Canadians, Deanna Durbin, Bobby Breen and Alan Young, their first break in show business. He has been decorated by President Truman, General Eisenhower, General Bradley and the American Legion for his part in entertaining the armed forces during the war. Bob Hope is by far the most suggestive comedian on the air and he has been carried by the C.B.C. for some time. In addition Rudy Vallee, who was a complete flop last year, was carried by the Dominion network of the C.B.C. while the Cantor ban was in effect.

In a brief I submitted to the Commons Radio Committee, which oddly enough didn't rate a word in our "free" press, I recommended the establishment of C.B.C. Radio Workshops in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax and London to develop new talent. Canadian radio needs a transfusion of new blood—new comedians, writers, actors, musicians, singers. The same faces appear on the C.B.C. too often. Canada tragically lacks good comedians. From June, 1944, when Alan Young left Canada to September, 1946, when Wayne and Shuster appeared, there was no comedy show on the C.B.C. Comedy is an essential part of radio and Canadian radio will never achieve a mature status without more and better comedy shows.

In conclusion I would suggest that next year the Commons Radio Committee should hear the views of the radio artists and the average radio listener, the man in the street whose $2.50 supports the C.B.C. Too much time was spent this year with organizations. I also feel that a Royal Commission should be established to investigate Canadian radio thoroughly. It is 15 years since the Aird Commission gave its report and many changes have occurred since then. Such a Commission should include a judge, a college professor, a housewife, a student, a factory worker and a businessman. To make the C.B.C. more democratic a trade unionist, a housewife and a farmer should be appointed to the C.B.C. Board of Governors.

Toronto. BEN NOBLEMAN

One Big Province

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ABOUT the time of your fine article about Newfoundland (S.N., June 21), an editorial appeared in the Boston *Herald*—"Lonely Newfoundland". After reviewing its history and previous approaches for union with Canada, the editorial concluded with the advice given in the paragraph which I quote:

"Probably the best long-term solution would be for Newfoundland to join up with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island — all of them being situated in the same general area at the mouth of Canada's great St. Lawrence — to form one big Canadian province which would approximate Quebec and Ontario in size. Massachusetts, with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard already in its orbit, might conceivably take on another island in the Atlantic, but with Newfoundland having an area over five times as large as the Bay State's, the new tail might soon wag the dog! Newfoundlanders had better make the best deal they can with their brother British subjects in Canada."

Boston, Mass. LINDA MCADAM

On Loving Lovers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE was a time when, if one said "I read it on the front page of SATURDAY NIGHT," the argument ended; but in the last few months two or three inaccuracies have crept in. You should be more careful.

The latest is in "A Fairy Tale" (S.N., July 19) when credit is given Shakespeare for the expression "All the world loves a lover." I think Emerson would not have liked that.

Toronto. C. H. ARMSTRONG

Living on Garbage

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVEN at the North American nutritional level, i.e., just 1,000 lbs. per capita per year, the 6 million *tons* of food wasted in 1946—yes, sir, one thousand shiploads of 6,000 tons apiece!—would have fed the entire population of Canada.

According to the experts, just 15 per cent of all the food in the North American home is wasted. In a recent volume I observe the following significant, if also humbling statement credited to the Food Conservation authorities (Washington):

"We can imagine the outcry that would ensue if all grocers required each shopper to throw 15 cents of every dollar into a hopper at the front of the store, where it would be ground up and discarded. Yet what actually happens is worse. The money is spent for food to be wasted. Labor is required to grow, harvest, and process that wasted food. Transportation and warehouse facilities are required to get it to market. Retail clerks must package, display and sell it. Garbage trucks and men must be employed to pick it up and haul it away. Finally, where to put the garbage after it is collected has proved to be one of the major problems many cities have to solve."

It seems worthwhile reminding the average busy urban reader, that the hungry millions in Europe are clinging to life at around the 1,500-calories-per-day level, i.e., not quite 50 per cent of the average nutritional intake in this favored corner of the earth, which as you know, is 3,100 calories per day, for the 153,000,000 people of the United States and Canada.

Toronto. W.P.D.

Passing Show

FROM the Business and Shipping Abbreviations in the *Canadian Almanac*, we note that Franco means "Pre-paid free of expense, to points specified." There seems to be a suggestion here for the United Nations.

•

The B.B.C. is calling for listeners to send in their dreams. The C.B.C. has been getting dreams from the private stations and the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association without even asking for them.

•

Who says there are no shortages in Russia? Russian scientists are unfreezing microbes which have been frozen for thousands of years, and report that they are just as good as the current crop.

•

The Halifax *Herald* points out that in the House of Commons there is now for the first time "a majority of minority members". . . Well, what of it? There is also a minority of majority members, isn't there?

•

The British Empire is supposed to have been acquired in a fit of absence of mind, and there is now a theory that it is being dissolved in a fit of absence of money.

•

There is a tendency among humans to consider man the highest form of animal life. It is well, however, to remember that even an earthworm can completely lose its head and then grow a new one.

•

It's an ill wind, etc. Einstein is reported to have said that in the event of an atomic war the world's population might well drop to one-third of the present number. Perhaps we are being gruesome, but just think of being able to have a choice of several inexpensive houses!

•

If Richard Lovelace Had Been A Zombie

TELL me not, Sweet, I am untrue,
Or that I've ceased to care,
Simply because I part from you
A uniform to wear.

I prayed the postman would go by:
I neither smiled nor laughed
As through the tears I read that I
Was wanted for the draft.

The letter caused a fainting fit
And froze me to the core:
I never would have answered it
Loathed I not prison more.

J. E. P.

•

The iron curtain separating Russia-dominated Europe from the rest of the world is not to be confused with the caste iron curtain found in India.

•

Children do not seem at all dissuaded from going to the show simply because a sign says "Adult Entertainment". We saw many a little shaver at the theatre during "The Razor's Edge".

—Photo by Karsh

General H. D. G. Crerar heads the Canadian Government mission which left this week for Japan. While not primarily a trade mission, the visit is intended to facilitate a revival of trade with Japan and other Far Eastern countries. The party will leave Japan for China around August 20, and will return via Manila, Guam and Honolulu at the end of the month. The delegation will also compile information which will assist the Government in connection with the Japanese peace settlement. Before the war Canada enjoyed a considerable trade with Japan—importing raw silk, rice, toys, buttons, and exporting newsprint, lumber, pulp, lead, nickel, scrap iron, wheat and beef. It is understood arrangements have been made for a small number of businessmen to enter Japan on August 15.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

also levied (and at a vastly higher rate) upon every other recipient of income.

When wages are considered as an element in the cost of production all these items have to be included. The employer does not pay any less for his labor because part of what he pays does not go direct to the individual worker. To these costs must be added the costs which result from a heavy reduction in the hours worked in an average week, and from the featherbedding and other devices which tend more and more to play a permanent part in labor agreements. The cost of labor is a great deal more than the worker's take-home pay, and the theory entertained by a majority of the quizzed in a recent Gallup Poll, that the present increased prices are wholly accounted for by extortionate profits, is a fine example of economic illiteracy.

No Lightning War?

WE DO NOT like getting angry with a nice French Canadian paper like *Le Canada*, but every now and again we just cannot help it. *Le Canada* is quite convinced that Canada is in no danger of invasion from the North. We should not mind that conviction if it were based on any intelligible reasons. But it is based on the reason that "lightning war" just does not happen. Only the war-mongers talk about it. "Hitler also talked about lightning war. He even tried to practise it after formidable preparations. But the lightning fizzled and Hitler blew his brains out. We who were not prepared for war won. No, lightning war will not take place."

The editor who wrote that piece for *Le Canada* must be very young. He must be so young as to have no recollection of what happened to Poland in 1939 and to France, Belgium, Holland, and a score of other countries a little later. Lightning war did not come to Canada in those years, because military science had not achieved such a mastery over distance and over polar conditions as it has now. But lightning war did come to those countries, and today lightning war could very well come to Canada.

What makes us angry with *Le Canada*, however, is the completely self-centered manner in which it assumes that what happened in the occupied countries of Europe between 1940 and 1945 is not of the slightest consequence because eventually "we who were not prepared for war won." If we had been a little better prepared for war there might have been no "lightning war." There was a "lightning war" just because we and many other free nations were neither prepared nor spiritually ready to take the necessary steps to prevent it. That is the whole point and significance of "lightning war," that it is designed to take advantage of those who are not prepared.

Mass Dreaming

FREUD, the great psychoanalyst, would probably batter off the lid of his coffin if he could hear what his would-be followers have thought up now. Not content with attempting to decipher the dreams of individuals, the psychiatrists have taken up the analysis of the dreams of the whole British nation.

Anyone who remembers a dream on awakening is requested to send in the plot, along with age, sex and any other relevant details, to the B.B.C., who will pass the information along to the qualified authorities.

We have nothing against the practice of psychoanalysis in its proper place, but it does not seem exactly the sort of thing one should put into mass production. For example, a young man dreams of his neighbor's new car, and in the dream he covets the car. The Freudian psychoanalyst would interpret this to mean that the man actually coveted his neighbor's wife. In this era of an automobile shortage, where would the country be if everyone dreamed of his neighbor's car?

The B.B.C. reports that so far over two thousand dream-sequences have been sent in to them and that the experiment is going well. One cannot help but wonder if the new-cheese-and-dill-pickle-sandwich industry is booming also. When eaten ten minutes before retiring, and washed down by a glass of chocolate milk, that sandwich results in dreams which would puzzle even the greatest of psychoanalysts.

RIDLEY COLLEGE CHAPEL

(This Chapel was erected in memory of those Old Boys of Ridley who gave their lives in the First Great War. Their names are engraved in stone on either side of the altar.)

THE setting sun makes holy color lie
Athwart the wall above the reredos,
Athwart the altar and the golden cross,
Athwart the names of those ordained to die.
Unknowingly the rows of boys supply
Their thoughts, of games, of God to gild the dross—
Youth's heady plans, blessed ever by the loss
Of those who gave their lives and forged a tie.
The boy to-day is made a man, in deed
Close knit to God and home and native-land.
It gives the strength of faith to him to lead,
And makes of all who know this House a band
In whom will evermore be found the seed
By which the hopes of men and nation stand.

TERENCE CRONYN

It followed her to school one day
Which made the teachers curse—
"How can we make things better
When this thing makes them worse?"
GENEVA WORLD TRADE SUMMER SCHOOL
Classes in non-discrimination and free exchange
U.S. WOOL POLICY
U.S.A.
LOW

Copyright in All Countries

We Must Buy and Sell

CANADIANS are somewhat too much accustomed to thinking of international trade as something in which they do all of the selling and none of the buying. This is partly because, as a debtor country with large annual obligations for interest and dividends, we have had to make a practice of exporting more than we import, and partly because our imports are largely items of which the general public is unconscious, consisting as they do in part of unfinished manufactures which are finished in Canada and ultimately appear on the market as Canadian goods. These unfinished manufactures have naturally in the past come almost entirely from the neighboring Republic, with which our balance of trade has been heavily unfavorable, but this circumstance did not matter so long as the purchasers of our exports were able to pay us in money which could be converted into U.S. dollars.

That condition is now at an end. The world-wide shortage of U.S. dollars makes every nation except the United States extremely unwilling to use any of its limited supplies of that money for the purchase of goods from Canada. It consequently becomes necessary, if we wish to get paid for our exports, to accept that payment in the form of goods from the countries which buy from us — not to the extent of exactly balancing our trade with each country, but at least so that our purchases from countries other than the United States will roughly offset our sales to those countries as a group. The promotion of such purchases is one of the chief objects of the International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto in the first half of June of next year.

Organized activity for the encouragement of imports is something so new in Canadian life that many of us are likely to make the mistake of regarding this Fair as merely the old-fashioned business of trying to sell Canadian goods to other people, but it is actually much more than that. It is a recognition of the fact that Canadian goods cannot be sold to other people unless other people's goods are also bought by Canadians. The fullest possible facilities will therefore be provided for foreign producers to put before the Canadian buyers a full range of everything which is likely to have any appeal in the Canadian market.

Since the Fair is to be held at a place only forty miles from the United States border, and since the United States even more urgently than Canada needs to increase its purchases of goods from abroad, there is every prospect that a large number of United States buyers will take advantage of the opportunity. There can be few products suitable for the Canadian market which would not also be suitable for the American. The Fair may well turn out to be one of the most important contributions ever made on this continent towards a large-scale increase in the total of world trade.

The War Decorations

HANSARD for the last day of the session just ended contains a complete list of all the military honors, Canadian and foreign, awarded to members of the Canadian Armed Forces from September 10, 1939, to March 31, 1947. The list occupies 93 pages, and this issue of Hansard can be obtained from the King's Printer for the sum of five cents. It contains also 62 pages of the proceedings of the closing day of the session, including a little over four pages of divorce bills assented to by the representative of His Majesty, but nobody is obliged to read that.

Escape From Disaster

THE C.B.C. has published, and the public can obtain from its Publications Branch, 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto, at fifty cents, a booklet containing the series of broadcasts on Atomic Energy delivered early this summer. Some of these were local to Canada, by such authorities as General McNaughton and Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, and others were by such eminent British thinkers as Sir George Thomson, Professor Cyril Falls, and Bertrand Russell. The booklet contains also a reading list supplied by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, on the whole subject of atomic energy. It is impossible to read the booklet without agreeing with the conclusion of Bertrand Russell that if we are to avoid a world-wide disaster far surpassing all our past misfortunes we must "unlearn ancient beliefs and prejudices and consent to an entirely novel form of political and military organization . . . Without some restriction to national sovereignty it is impossible to escape disaster."

Why People Drink

ADVOCATES of the policy of keeping people sober by making it as difficult as possible for them to obtain alcohol should pay some attention to the statistics of liquor sales in Quebec in comparison with those of other provinces. Both in gallonage and in value the consumption of spirituous beverages is lower in Quebec than in any other province except Saskatchewan.

Quebec has notoriously the least restrictive system of alcoholic beverage sales of any province in the Dominion. It is therefore interesting to note that this lack of restriction has apparently no effect upon consumption. The real governing factor is the consumption of liquor in any large community of mixed economic classes is the general level of income. Both Quebec and Saskatchewan are among the provinces where the general level of income is lower than the Canadian average. The actual consumption of spirits by the permanent residents of Quebec is even less than the statistics show, because of the substantial amount of drinking done by a large and wealthy tourist element.

The increase in the consumption of spirits all over Canada in recent years is almost wholly attributable to the improved economic position of the population. It rose rapidly from 1922 to 1929, the years of recovery from the first postwar price decline, and it fell equally rapidly to a low point in 1933, year of the maximum effect of the Great Depression. Since then its tendency has been generally upwards, along with that of cigarettes and tobacco, though the latter is much less sensitive to the economic temperature. Excessive restriction of outlets has no effect except to produce undesirable conditions in many of them, and the closing of all outlets merely drives the business underground.

Even taxation, so long as it remains below the point at which it begins to develop illicit trading, has practically no effect on consumption. The excise duties collected on spirits were more than doubled in rate between 1939 and 1943, and in spite of this the consumption was increased by just about 50 per cent. Increased income inevitably results in increased consumption of luxuries, and alcoholic beverages are among the most popular of luxuries.

Gifts to Britain

THERE are apparently some people in Canada who are still proclaiming that the British do not need gifts of food or clothing from this country. The Fergus *News-Record* notes that a speech recently delivered in that town caused some relaxing of the efforts of those who have been making such shipments.

The truth is, of course, that both food and clothing are rationed in Britain down to a level that no Canadian could possibly regard as anything but a severe hardship. The clothing ration has recently been cut almost in half; the eight-month allowance is insufficient to buy a coat, and barely sufficient to buy one dress and one skirt, with nothing else. And the hardship involved in this is being rapidly intensified by the fact that nobody any longer has any stock of clothing left from pre-rationing days, for the allowance has been inadequate ever since 1941.

This does not apply to food, which is wholly a matter of current supply and current consumption. The present figures are: sugar, 8 ounces per week; butter, 2 ounces; margarine, 4 ounces; lard, 1 ounce; jam, 1 pound per month; milk, 2 pints per week; soap, 8 ounces per month for all purposes.

CONTRARIWISE

THE dogs that grace our neighborhood
Own pets of human kind
And walk them out, to do them good
In body and in mind.
Some strain upon the leash and cause
The owner-dogs concern,
Not even suff'ring them to pause
Some brand-new smells to learn.

But Rover has a Spinster pet,
Well disciplined and smart.
If other doggy friends are met,
She stands a bit apart
And meditates while Rover talks
With them about the weather,
And never pulls away or balks
As they come home together.

And Rover says, in happy barks full-toned,
"The Spinster is the finest breed I ever owned."

J.E.M.

FOR ALL SUMMER WEDDINGS

NOBODY knows what the bridegroom wears
And nobody cares,
What if he blushes and tangles his feet?
One person loves him, considers him sweet,
She, in the glistering robe of a bride,
Standing triumphantly there at his side.

So, let us praise them and wish them all joy
With no trace of alloy.

J.E.M.

Method in Madness of Empire Shuffle

By DAVID SCOTT

Does England's Socialist Government have a recognizable strategic plan in its program of "Empire liquidation"? Is Great Britain casually abandoning India and Egypt and relinquishing control over key-points like the Suez Canal? Or is she redistributing British power in accordance with modern military points-of-view and realizing that imperial connections nowadays are not necessarily economic? This writer, a leading journalist of English dailies and now visiting Canada, thinks Great Britain is acting along carefully worked out lines, for elasticity, not rigidity, is the test for political survival.

Mr. Scott sees a reshuffle going on that will lead to east and central Africa and Australia being the strongholds of British world power in the postwar era. As in the past, through apparent British lethargy and want of method there runs a streak of genius which has brought the country through many a crisis.

WITHIN the last fortnight the British Government and the British Crown have accomplished an act of renunciation without precedent in the annals of imperial power. The Royal assent has been given to the measure by which H. M. Government formally abandons the Indian Empire as it has been known to the world since the first Secretary of State for India took over its territories in the great sub-continent from the Honorable East India Company in 1858, almost exactly 90 years ago. At the same time King George VI sees the extinction of his title as Emperor of India, assumed by his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, in 1876. That extinction has not yet been officially proclaimed, but it will be the last move in the procedure by which India, now divided into the temporary Dominions of Hindustan and Pakistan, achieves the goal of independence.

Strangely enough—but then, the British are a peculiar people—this abandonment of an Empire of 300 million inhabitants, with all that it means in the way of prestige, influence and (according to the orthodox imperialists) power and wealth, seems to cause far more heart-searching in India than in Britain herself. It has been approved without notable opposition by the British Parliament, and it has evoked no protest that we know of from the Monarch who thus finds himself deprived of what the textbooks of my school-days described as "the brightest jewel in his crown". Far from seeking to delay it, the last of the Viceroys, Lord Mountbatten, appointed to carry out the liquidation of his office, takes a delight in sending the sorely perplexed Indian leaders a daily reminder of the approach of their new and awesome responsibilities.

No Perturbation

As for the British people, one may hazard a guess that not more than 10 per cent of them are seriously perturbed by this momentous change. Those who are old enough, and of sufficient social standing, to look back with regret on the days of pride and privilege, feel no doubt that the "loss" of India is another milestone on the downward path toward the eclipse of British glory. The remainder take it philosophically or even with satisfaction, regarding it as proof that the old country still knows how to adapt itself to a changing world.

In 1944, speaking as the guest of honor of the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House in this writer's presence, Mr. Churchill said: "What we have, we hold. I did not become His Majesty's First Minister to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire".

His words were loudly applauded by his audience of City aldermen and business executives, who later gave a markedly cool reception to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, a progressive churchman with radical leanings. A week later, the *New Statesman*, Britain's most brilliant political review, described them as "deplorable". Whatever else may be said of England today, she does not suffer from political stagnation. No country has a more vocal or more ably conducted body of political criticism on the highest intellectual level, or listens to it with more attention.

To the old-world imperialist, the abandonment of India is of course the crowning act of folly in the rake's progress of the Labor Government, which seems to him perversely bent on "casting away"—to use another Churchillism—the hard-won benefits of Empire. Yet the principle on which that Government's attitude to the imperial idea is based was stated 35 years ago by Norman Angell, a Socialist on whom, characteristically, the King later conferred a knighthood for his contribution to the political thinking of our time. In his book, "The Great Illusion", published in 1912, Angell wrote: —

"The wealth, prosperity and well-being of a nation depend in no way upon its political power; otherwise we should find the commercial prosperity and social well-being of the smaller nations, which exercise no political power, manifestly below that of the great nations which control Europe, whereas this is not the case... No nation could gain any advantage by the conquest of the British colonies, and Great Britain could not suffer any material damage by their loss, however much this loss would be regretted on sentimental grounds".

No "Clattering Down"

Setting Angell's strictly rationalist analysis against Churchill's often inspiring but not too scientific patriotism, we can at least admit that there are two sides to the question and that this "clattering down of the British Empire", as Britain's wartime leader recently described it, may be a far-sighted process of readjustment to modern conditions, governed by a definite program and not merely forced upon us by impoverishment and military weakness.

Seen in this light, there is after all some method in the madness of the Socialist Government in London; and their apparently light-hearted abandonment of India and Egypt, their relinquishment of control over such key-points of our pre-war strategy as the Suez Canal and their willingness to accept or even to promote the shrinkage of British power in many quarters of the globe begin to correspond to a recognizable strategic plan.

From the military point of view alone, the coming of the atom bomb and the whole armory of long-range directed missiles have destroyed at a stroke the value of many isolated strongpoints that we have been accustomed to look upon as the indispensable guardians of our imperial communications. Since the end of World War II there has been a complete recasting of plans for imperial defence. These, let us remember, are in the hands of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery as C.I.G.S., and "Monty" is not a man either to cling to an outmoded military system or to allow without protest the bedevilment of his own plans by a political party which may not be in power a few years hence.

Not the least intriguing feature of the redistribution of British power now taking place is that it is clearly accepted, and was no doubt devised, by the men directly responsible for the security of Britain and the possessions of which she retains direct control.

According to the little that has transpired of this program, east and central Africa and Australia are to be the strongholds of British world power in the postwar era. Not for nothing did Britain spend 200 million dollars on a royal tour of South Africa when she was hard put to it to meet her current obligations and to feed her people. Not for nothing is Field-Marshal Montgomery engaged in a visit to Australia while the British Raj comes to an end in India.

Motives and Consequences

To understand the political motives and the material consequences of the Labor policy in India and elsewhere, we have to remember, first, that Socialists do not regard imperial possessions as desirable for their own sake, and second, that such possessions, at a time when normal trading relations are everywhere hampered by artificial barriers, are as likely to be a burden on the mother country as a source of wealth.

In the days of Queen Victoria "trade followed the flag", and the profit of a small body of merchants in the City of London was assumed to be the good of all. Without going all the way with Norman Angell in his thesis that "ownership" of overseas territories makes in fact not a penny of difference to the profit that the "owners" can extract from them, we can understand that once such territories are fully developed, and their inhabitants brought to a point at which they are able to organize their own commercial enterprises and to trade with those who originally opened up those territories, and with other fully-developed communities, on an equal footing, there is no practical advantage to be drawn from the imperial connexion, even if the formerly "subject" peoples are willing to see it perpetuated.

This point has now been reached in all but the more backward Crown colonies of the British Empire; and it is a proof of the continuing British genius for self-adaptation, which is the secret of Britain's success as a world power, that the British people are ready, as they have been ready throughout their history, to recognize this fundamental change and to modify their own conception of Empire to meet it, even at some apparent cost in prestige and the cruder forms of leadership.

Naturally, the first consequence of this readiness of theirs is that their critics shake their heads over what they take for the imminent collapse of British power, and that the inclination to "write off" Britain as a nation that has run its course appears among those who take the standards of yesterday for the laws of nature. Yet such critics, especially in the United States and in the associated nations known as British Dominions until recently, would be the first to stigmatize as intolerable any attempt by the British to keep or revive their power on the old lines, and they see daily proof in their own surroundings of the fertility of the British evolutionary method.

Readiness for Compromise

Speaking as a Britisher myself and therefore subject to correction, I would suggest that the real strength of the British lies precisely in what is regarded as their weakness by those who have almost everywhere sought to follow their example without achieving their success. It lies in their readiness for compromise which may seem due often to weakness and sometimes to mental laziness, but springs in fact from common sense based on a long experience of administrative problems.

The British, who are not given to formulating their principles verbally, understood long ago the truth of a Frenchman's saying that "government is the art of the possible". There is another saying, that the Englishman (whom I, as a Scotsman, can judge objectively), never knows when he is beaten. On the contrary, he has been until now the only imperialist who does know when he's beaten, or at least when he has bitten off more than he can chew; and therein lies his strength.

He also knows when he's not beaten, as he proved to an astonished world in 1940, when the odds against him seemed impossible and he surmounted them; but at every critical moment in English history, and even at times when his power seemed at its zenith, he has remained conscious of its limitations and ready, if necessary, to retreat for a time in order to ensure his next advance.

Thus we have at this moment the spectacle of the nation which, within our lifetime, directly controlled the greatest Empire in history, first accepting without question the growth of its Dominions oversea to the status of fully independent States, united only by the bonds of a common freedom, and now releasing and almost expelling from the circle of its dependent territories a secondary Empire to whose modern development England has given her best brains and her greatest efforts for a century, but whose retention under any sort of British sovereignty no longer brings a profit to the British people or helps them to conserve their energies for their survival.

Logical Fulfilment

Incidentally, the British abdication in India is no more than the logical fulfilment of pledges given long ago, which might have been implemented more easily and with better effect if they had been implemented sooner. The Declaration of August 20, 1917, promised "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire". If the latest condition can no longer be retained, that is due to the march of world events, not to any factor under the control of a Labor or any other British Government.

It is easy to berate the British for their faults; no doubt they are many, and often exasperating to those who are content to judge them superficially. England is in many ways a backward, unimaginative little country, squalid in its domestic life by transatlantic standards, wasteful and unprogressive in its industry, far too prone to rely on "muddling through" in world affairs. Yet through its apparent lethargy and want of method there runs a streak of genius which has brought it through many a crisis that would have been fatal to a more logical people, and will bring it through many more.

Elasticity, not rigidity, is the test for political survival. Just as the British system of internal government, though founded on long tradition, remains elastic under a monarchy so strictly constitutional that it is really a Republic with a hereditary President, so the jingo imperialism of our fathers has proved itself capable of adaptation to the demands of an age in which domination is at a discount and the subject peoples of yesterday are the vociferous nationalists of today.

By giving India her independence and even hastening its consummation to the rather comical alarm of Indian leaders, Britain is proving to the world that her adaptability and also her political shrewdness have not failed her. This is not the downfall of an Empire, but rather a proof of spiritual strength and courage in a people long used to command and now ready to take their chance in equal partnership. It will be surprising if they do not reap, and reap quickly, the rightful reward of their willingness to take a bold step forward.

• •

Lament

EACH critic takes a little bite
At what you've tried so hard to write.
Till like a cookie, nibbled neatly,
Your book has dwindled down completely!

MONA GOULD

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U. S. 3rd Party People Are Looking to '52

By ALBERT A. SHEA

Third party talk in the U.S. comes as a threat from Democrats who are dissatisfied with President Truman's policies. If they fail to secure the Democratic nomination for Henry Wallace, they may launch a third party.

Standing in the way of the success of such a third party is the disunity among the anti-Truman Democrats, and the practical difficulties in getting a third party on the ballot.

Albert A. Shea, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Manitoba, gathered background on the third party question during a recent speaking tour in the eastern United States.

IN TWO months of travelling through the eastern States of the Union, I spent my free time asking people about third party talk. Why a third party? Who is behind it?

Here are the results of this one-man poll of opinion. They are not of the scientific order of Dr. Gallup's releases. My sample was non-selective and unweighted. The questions asked were casually phrased. The replies were not sorted out into pigeon-holes. What follows is simply the impression left by over-the-back-fence gossip with some of our American neighbors.

To trace it back to its origins, the idea of a third party was born when Roosevelt died. It wasn't apparent at the time. Events soon made it evident that Truman was no F.D.R. More important still, it became clear that Truman's policies and principles were quite unlike those of the man who had selected him in 1944 as running mate and possible successor.

The call for a third party comes from among the people who supported the New Deal; the people who four times elected to the office of chief executive of the United States, the man who offered to re-shuffle the cards. At present the call for a third party is faint, and the voices are not united.

The former supporters of Roosevelt range across the political spectrum from the blues on the right, who accepted the New Deal with reluctance, to the reds on the left who accepted it as a palliative pending true socialization of the American economy. There are, then, some Democrats who are much happier under Truman than they were under Roosevelt. In their view, the party is happily returning to saner policies, after the long period during which it was under the spell of Roosevelt's personal magnetism. But others, from whom Roosevelt drew great numerical and political strength—trade unionists, white collar workers, intellectuals, veterans, negroes and other minority groups—are becoming increasingly impatient with President Truman's domestic and foreign policies.

Score of Rival Factions

Both Republicans and party-line Democrats can draw satisfaction from contemplating the present disunity among the disgruntled Democrats. Instead of being united by their common opposition to the Truman doctrine, the Taft-Hartley bill, the rapid removal of price and rent controls, the President's loyalty test for civil servants, they are split into a score of rival factions. The A.F. of L. fights the C.I.O. The P.C.A. competes with the A.D.A. In New York State the Liberal Party jousts with the American Labor Party. There is no agreement about how the political engine is to be shunted back onto the New Deal track; or by whom.

The range from right to left, on the question of strategy, begins with those who support Truman as Democratic candidate for '48, hoping that he will mend his ways. A left-wing running mate for Truman would satisfy some. The Grapevine Press has carried the name of Senator Pepper as a possible vice-presidential candidate for '48. Next come those who want to capture the Democratic nomination for someone who, politically, looks more like Roosevelt than Truman does. Their favorite is Henry Wallace. It is from this group that the third party threat comes.

At present, the talk of a third party is nothing more than a threat. The unhappy Democrats would like to win over the party machine for their candidate Wallace. Failing that, they will try to force the acceptance of a compromise candidate. If they are unable to get a candidate more to their liking than Truman, they will break loose from the machine and set up a third party. It is a last and desperate alternative, and for a very good reason: the chance of a third party gaining any substantial success in the '48 election is nil.

The third party supporter is well aware of the fact that there is no hope of electing Wallace on a third party ticket in '48. His line of reasoning is something like this:

"There is very little chance of Truman being elected if he does succeed in getting the nomination. So, if we are slated for a Republican president, as well as a Republican congress, we have little to lose and much to gain by organizing a third party under Wallace to carry forward the Roosevelt tradition. By the '52 election we may be in a position to elect a president."

The third party supporters are quite familiar with the long line of third party movements that got nowhere in the United States, such as the Anti-Masonic, the "Know-Nothings", the Prohibition, the La Follette Progressives, the Greenback, the Socialist, to name only a few of the many minor parties that have made unsuccessful bids for power. They point out that, on the other hand, the Grand Old Party was itself once a third party. It came into being in 1854, and replaced the Whig party. There is also the example of the Labor Party in Great Britain, which moved from third position, to second position, and eventually into first place.

Supporters of a third party do not think in terms of the breakdown of the basically two-party system which is so integral a part of Anglo-American democratic government. They visualize their third party moving rapidly into second place, then into first place, as it absorbs the left wing of the Democratic party, and forces the right wing to amalgamate with the Republican party.

Aside from the disunity among the disgruntled Democrats, there are other hurdles any third party movement in the United States must face. The state legislatures have passed laws which make it very difficult for a new party to get on the ballot. In Ohio, for example, petitions with more than 200,000 signatures are required to put the name of a minority party on the ballot. The names of the petitioners are made public, and some people would hesitate to publicize their support of a new party. In Nevada, in addition to a petition bearing the names of 5 per cent of the electorate, the new party must deposit a non-returnable filing fee of $1,500.

At the moment, third party talk is merely a threat. The real battle will take place at the Democratic nominating convention, where Mr. Wallace's followers will try to capture the nomination. Stealing it away from the party machine will not be an easy task. If the prize goes to Mr. Truman, then a third party may make its appearance with Henry Wallace as its candidate. If so, the campaign it conducts in '48 will be a token campaign. It will have to postpone any real hope of capturing the presidency until 1952.

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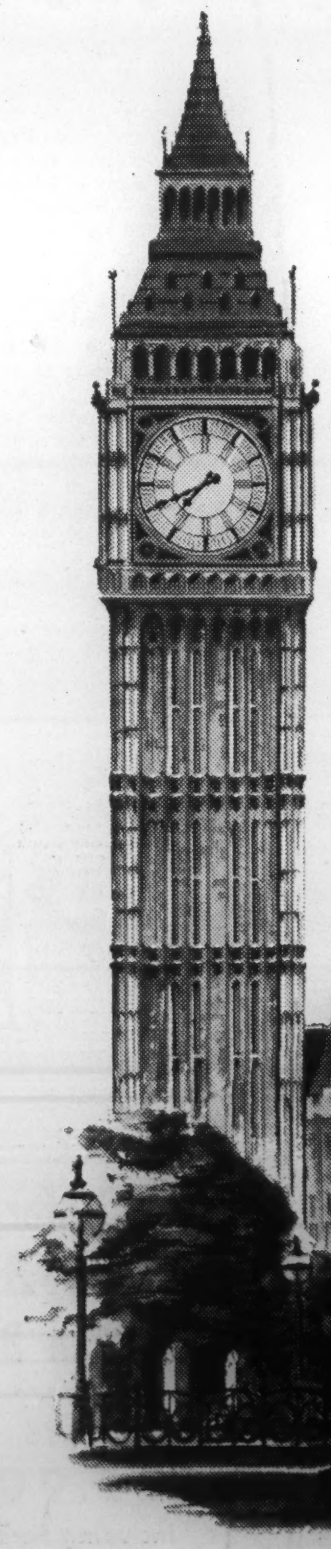

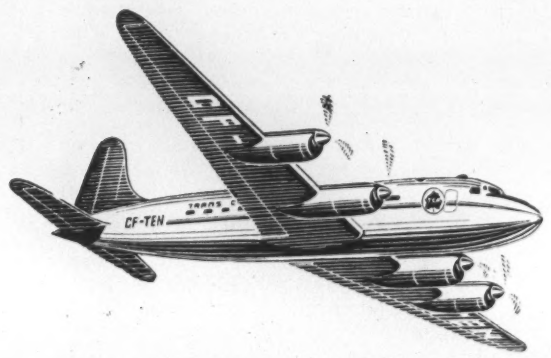

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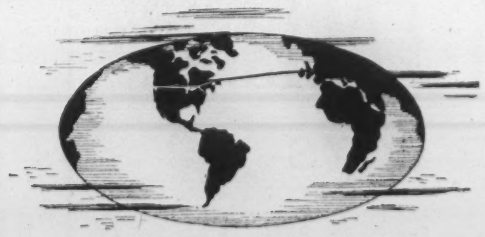

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OTTAWA LETTER

Newfoundland Union Discussions Highlight Problems and a Hope

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

IT IS still too soon to attempt predictions on whether or not Newfoundland will be Canada's 10th province but it is possible to say that the chances of that coming about have been greatly improved by discussions which have taken place here during the last four weeks.

Newfoundland, described by one of its own people as "a country seeking a satisfactory form of government" was represented by a delegation of seven men all members of the Newfoundland National Convention, elected to frame proposals for a new governmental setup for the island. Canada was represented by seven cabinet ministers who called themselves the Cabinet Committee on Newfoundland Relations. Technically neither group had any authority to commit the country it represented, although the Canadians as members of a government commanding a majority in parliament could speak for the government with a measure of assurance. The two groups met and exchanged information on a basis of equality, however, and from the very beginning a good and friendly basis of discussion was laid. Whatever the eventual outcome there are not likely to be any mutterings from the Newfoundlanders about their reception in Ottawa such as were heard following the visit of a similar delegation to London.

The meetings also made it clear that if Newfoundland comes into Confederation it will do so with its eyes open. However ignorant Canadians may be about Newfoundland and however ignorant some Newfoundlanders may be about Canada, Mr. F. Gordon Bradley, the delegation chairman, and his associates came to Ottawa well grounded on things Canadian. They knew a lot and they also knew what additional information they wanted. Four of the seven Newfoundlanders received at least part of their education in Canada as newspapermen. Mr. Bradley, himself, a lawyer turned businessman, and a former cabinet minister impressed the Canadians by his shrewdness and his diplomacy. His record shows that he fought against Newfoundland's surrender of responsible government and his remarks made it clear he has little use for the present commission form of government.

Cordial but Cautious

If there was any disappointment on the part of the Newfoundlanders with their reception in Ottawa, it was at the failure of the Canadian Government to make an offer or proposal. The meetings thus had to proceed without a basic document which could serve for bargaining. Ottawa's attitude from the beginning was cordial but cautious. The exploratory character of the conversations was emphasized and as they proceeded the talks boiled down to an investigation to determine whether a basis for union existed which would be to the advantage of both parties.

The result is that when the Newfoundlanders go back to their convention they will take with them not a proposal from Canada for union but a statement on which they and the Canadian ministers are agreed of what kind of union is likely to work to the advantage of both countries if Newfoundland decides it wishes to come into the confederation. The document will of course presuppose Newfoundland's desire to enter Canada as a province. The delegation made it clear they were not interested in any other kind of union or territorial association. It was also made clear that the province of Newfoundland, if it comes to be, will include Labrador. The delegation has no intention of turning that territory over to federal administration as part of the Northwest Territories.

Starting from that basis the two delegations tackled a study of what the effects of admission of the Island would have on the people of Newfoundland and on the people of Canada, in terms of changes in systems of administration, changes in law, financial matters. This study proved more complicated than was first anticipated by reason of the fact that Newfoundland throughout its whole history has had an unitary form of government while the Canadian system is federal. Special problems were presented in the fields of finance, fisheries, and transportation and subcommittees were set up to make reports on these matters.

The sub-committee on finance, for instance, had to look at the effect on Newfoundland of the tax rental agreements which have now been accepted by seven of the Canadian provinces, had to examine whether the proposed federal subsidies plus provincial revenues left to Newfoundland would be sufficient to maintain provincial services. Like most of the Canadian provinces Newfoundland gets a considerable revenue from the sale of liquor. Account had to be taken of the extent to which that revenue might be reduced by the imposition of existing dominion excise taxes on liquor.

How About Debts?

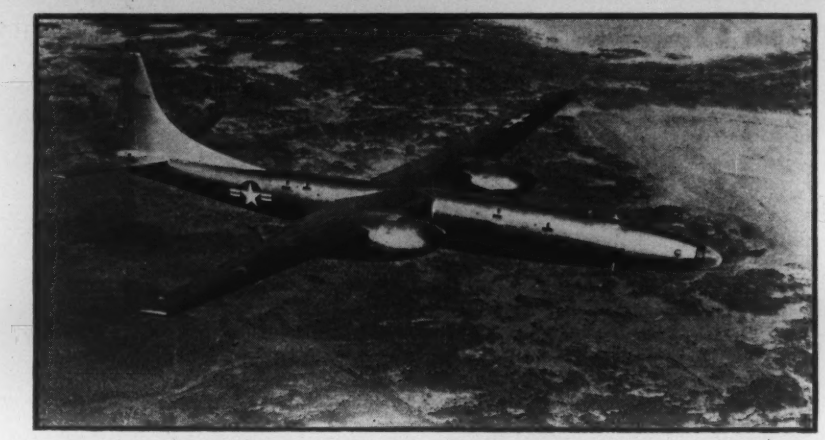
There was the question of debt. Existing debts of the Canadian provinces are largely offset by capital investments, highways, hydro systems, public buildings. Newfoundland's debt, although relatively small per capita by Canadian standards, is not represented to any considerable degree by capital assets. It arises to a considerable extent from war expenditures in the first World War and railway deficits. In Canada those two items have also contributed largely to public debt but on the books of the Dominion, not the provincial governments. Should Ottawa take over the whole or a major part of the Newfoundland public debt?

The transportation sub-committee looked at the practicability of integrating the Newfoundland railway system with the Canadian transportation system. The Newfoundland Government railway operates at a deficit. It is of narrow gauge. With more traffic occasioned by union with Canada it might be made to pay its way, assuming large capital outlays were made. The question for Ottawa and for the delegation is to what extent should the Newfoundland railway operation be recognized as interprovincial transportation and to what extent, transportation within a province.

Newfoundland fisheries administration would present a special problem for solution before union could be settled. Seacoast and inland fisheries are a matter for federal administration under the Canadian constitution but federal control, generally speaking, has not been extended to marketing and handling of fish. In Newfoundland there is complete government control over the marketing and handling of fish which is integrated with other aspects of fisheries administration. Some working arrangement would have to be come to whereby the entire control would pass to the federal department of fisheries or Newfoundland could continue its present operation in the marketing end while Ottawa took over matters of conservation and assistance to the producers, performing for Newfoundland the same services that it performs in relation to the fishing industry of Nova Scotia but no more.

There are a host of other more or less important matters on which the Newfoundland delegation has obtained precise information for its report to the convention. There is the effect of applying the criminal code of Canada to Newfoundland, the changes in the administration of justice, in penalties and in the definitions of offenses which that would involve. There is Newfoundland's position with regard to divorce. It has no divorce court and sentiment is said to be as firmly against divorce as it is in the province of Quebec. They will have to report that Newfoundlanders who want to get divorces will be able to do so in the same way as Quebeckers, by special act of parliament.

Canada's social security legislation, old age pensions, family allowances, etc., have so far not been a factor in influencing public opinion in Newfoundland, according to Mr. Bradley. He thinks the setup is not fully understood but has no doubt steps will be taken to make it known. If opponents of union appeal to Newfoundlanders' pride on the score of selling their independence for cash it is likely the social security payments will bulk large in popular debate. Up to the moment at least the Dominion Government has succeeded in keeping clear of any suggestion that it wants to buy the ancient colony by declining to make a firm offer couched in financial terms.



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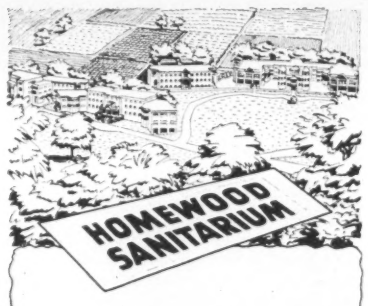

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Solution of World Problems Seen Easy if Scientists Called In

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SCIENCE accumulates its knowledge for universal application so as to increase human welfare. Where its methods and findings have been applied in the physical and biological realms, tremendous progress has been made, control of nature's forces has been created at a rapid pace. Where there are taboos against the application of scientific principles, in the social, economic and political fields, only little progress is achieved and instability and world-wide discovery prevail.

As far as the use of scientific knowledge in the over-all direction of human affairs is concerned, in the present era the existing wealth of scientific knowledge is like a miser's gold, buried uselessly instead of being constructively applied.

This situation is not a new one. Scholars during thousands of years have cried out against the failure of rulers to use their knowledge and abilities in solving domestic and international problems.

The Same Problem

Because of this situation, the human race today faces exactly the same problems in the fields of sociology, economics and politics including international relations, as were faced by the Caesars, the Pharaohs and more ancient rulers through Hammurabi and beyond.

Rarely is the current international situation viewed against the long-range picture of history, which is but the most recent record of the longer scroll of human activities, that extend into the fields of archeology and paleontology and which cannot be separated from their sister sciences, anthropology, ethnology and the whole range of biological sciences, and these, in turn, are inseparable from the physical sciences.

The human race has been surging hither and yon over the face of the earth for tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, or even millions of years; our time scale is very uncertain.

During that period many orders of civilization may have arisen to even greater heights than we have achieved, then have disappeared, probably wiped out by cataclysms, a fate that could overtake this one.

Research has revealed that successive surgings of the human race have not been without a semblance of order when the over-all picture is viewed in the long-time scale.

The roof of the world, including the region now called Afghanistan, appears to be the focal point from which all the great migrations have sallied forth in recent millenniums. A generation ago Henry Fairfield Osborn found that the elephants and other large mammals also had spread themselves over the Eurasian-American land mass from this same starting point.

This region, perhaps the Garden of Eden of ancient myths, would, of necessity, have been the fertile breeding ground of large populations which flourished because of some very favorable conditions.

Periodic Changes

The fact that they found it necessary to migrate would indicate periodic changes of conditions. Although this process has long since ceased, the world is still in the throes of changes in connection with movements started a long time ago.

Some of the migrant groups merged with others that had travelled by different routes from the same source. The group known as Aryans, passing into India from the northwest and spreading to the far eastern end of that region, was penetrated later by a group that had travelled north of the Himalayas, populated China and later, identified as Moguls, turned southward and joined the Aryans, or Hindus, and had travelled the southern route.

An offshoot of the Aryan migration may have turned westward to establish the first Egyptian civilization of which we have no record. History calls the merger an invasion.

It was probably an earlier migration that established the Sumerian-Babylonian civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, and an offshoot of this group probably took a longer route nearer the Black Sea to populate the region that blossomed into the Greek civilization and later the Roman.

Celts, Goths, Slavs on different time schedules penetrated Europe through Danubian and Ukrainian routes. They were en route and exploring the European region while Greece and Rome were rising and declining, and turned southward to explore the Roman regions toward the end of that empire's decline. They then settled down to build a European civilization.

The history of the last 300 years in Europe has been the record of an effort to reverse the processes of migration of the preceding fifteen centuries. The group that might be described as the remnants of the Celtic and the Roman world, in a renaissance born out of a control of new sources of energy and natural resources, is pushing back the wave from the east.

The Turkish surge was first shoved back into Asia, the task being completed in the last century. In this century the German civilization was smashed. Beyond it lie the remains of the Slavic and Tartar migrations.

If the trend continues, and it is continuing, the next step will be the smashing of Slavic and Tartar elements, represented by the Soviet Union, in Europe.

To the scientist who sees the human race as a whole, all history as a short movie, all groups of the human race having traits and interests 99 per cent in common, and all with the same ultimate goal—a comfortable existence with a fair share of the earth's resources — the problem of reaching a state of equilibrium in which all can progress rapidly to a common level of civilization does not appear too difficult of solution.

All the elements required for the solution are under control and if applied in the scientific manner would bring about the quick success for which science is famous.

The world is not too big to be administered by the human race, but the task is one that requires a world-wide union of the best scientific minds to furnish the data upon which the administration will build their plans.

No other plan offers any hope of reaching a state of equilibrium in any reasonable period. There are so many important tasks lying ahead for science that this one should be got out of the way quickly so the whole world can unite on the bigger problems.

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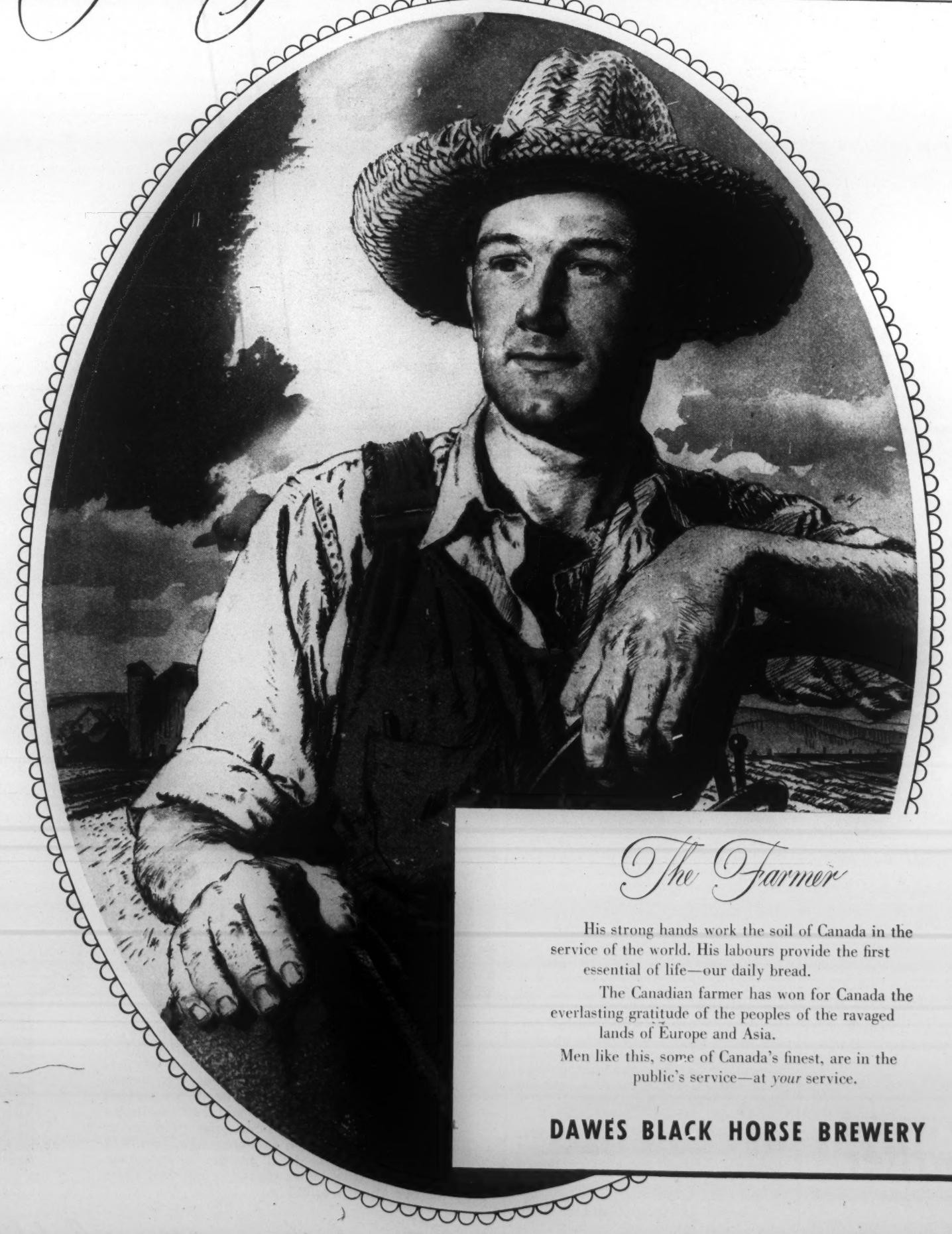

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Morning Down-Town

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"FIRST we'll go in here and get your bathing suits." Mrs. Amos said, pushing Tinka through the revolving door. "Then we'll return the ones I bought yesterday and get the money back; and then we'll go home."

"I want a bra-bathing suit," Martie said.

"So do I," said Tinka. "One-piece bathing-suits look horrible."

Tinka found her bra-bathing suit at once and Mrs. Amos paid for it without a murmur, thinking all the time that no bathing suit at all would look far prettier and more becoming than this vulgar little get-up with its ingenious shirring in all the wrong places. "I think it's adorable!" Tinka said, her eyes shining.

But Martie couldn't make up her mind. She liked two, but one was a size too small and one a size too large. "Slip the bra over your clothes for size," Mrs. Amos suggested.

"Right in front of everybody!" Martie said, and turned scarlet.

In the end they decided to try over again in the store where Mrs. Amos had bought yesterday's bathing suits. "Then we can exchange the first ones and be all finished," she said, "only I can't remember whether the Exchange is on the Third or the Fourth Floor."

"Let's try the Fourth," said Tinka, who was still fascinated by escalators.

The line in front of the Exchange Desk stretched right through the Housecoats and Negligees into the Moderate Priced Frocks. Mrs. Amos took her place at the end of the line. Tinka settled down to read "Polly Pigtails" at the feet of a wax mannequin wearing nothing but a hip-length beach-coat. Martie studied with disapproval the customers who were trying on house-coats, some in their slips.

AT THE end of twenty minutes Mrs. Amos reached the head of the line. The girl at the Exchange Desk shook the wrappings from the parcel as though she loathed them and then pushed the bathing suits back across the desk. "Third Floor Exchange," she said.

They went down to the next floor and Mrs. Amos took her place in line once more. The line moved almost imperceptibly, halted and then inched forward again. Well, at least it was educational for the children, Mrs. Amos reflected. The Store itself was rather like a vast progressive mother, offering you every opportunity for initiative and selection and then disciplining you firmly when you made the wrong choice. The thought brought a sense of affection and remorse which lasted till she reached the top of the line once more. There the Exchange Desk girl passed Martie's bathing suit without comment but pushed Tinka's back across the desk. "The tags have been removed," she said.

That would be Tinka. In the first rapture of possession and the instant before rejection she always removed the tags. In Tinka's nature enchantment and disillusion were two sides of the same coin. "You'll have to go back to the Department and get the slip signed," the Exchange clerk said. "Ask for Mr. Patterson."

They moved away. "Now you see the trouble you make when you won't take what I buy for you," Mrs. Amos said. It was the nagging maternal note breaking into what should have been an educational project in merchandise exchange, but she couldn't control it. "You're quite old enough to come downtown and exchange things for yourselves," she said.

"We wouldn't know where to go," Tinka said.

"You could inquire," Mrs. Amos said.

"You told us never to talk to strangers," said Martie.

Mr. Patterson was discovered, a clerk was dispatched to the bathing-suit counter, the slip was signed, and Mrs. Amos took her place once more at the end of the line. It was over at last, and she held the exchange vouchers in her hand. "Now we have to go and get them cashed," she said.

"I'm hungry," said Tinka; and Mrs. Amos, relenting, said they would go down to the coffee-shop, and finish up later.

The two heads bent in serious ecstacy over butterscotch sundaes, and Mrs. Amos, sipping her coffee, felt her affection returning on the tide of recovery. When they had finished she got up briskly. "Now we'll try one more store," she said, "and if Martie doesn't see anything she likes we'll go back and get one of the first ones she saw, and then we'll go home."

BUT just inside the revolving door of the next store, Tinka stopped suddenly. "We'll have to go back," she said mildly. "I left Polly Pigtails in the coffee shop."

"I won't go back a single step!" Mrs. Amos cried, and realized that while Tinka's had been the voice of reasoning maturity hers had held the shrill note of overtaxed childhood. She pushed them into a waiting elevator and they went gloomily to the Bathing Suit department.

"I don't like any of them," Martie said.

"Oh, I do!" cried Tinka. "I love this one. It's the same as the first one I bought only it's got yellow daisies on the front. Can I have this one, Please, Please, Please!"

Mrs. Amos considered. There was no doubt that the daisies, in their innocence, helped a little to mitigate the vulgarity of the original. "We'll take it," she said wearily and began once more to reorganize the incorrigible pattern of the morning. "Now we'll go back to the second store and cash the exchange vouchers and pick up Polly Pigtails, and then go back of the first store and get Martie's bathing-suit and change Tinka's."

And now everything began to move with ominous smoothness. The exchange slips were cashed promptly, the waitress at the coffee shop smilingly produced Polly Pigtails, and in the last store not more than four customers were lined up at the Exchange Desk. "But it couldn't possibly be as simple as this," thought Mrs. Amos, and watched excitedly while the Exchange clerk, who looked competent and cynical and all of sixteen, unwrapped her parcel. "All bathing suits must be signed for by the Head of the Department," she said, handing it back. "Ask for Miss Salmon."

"You go and find a bathing-suit," Mrs. Amos said grimly to Martie. "I've got to find Miss Salmon."

"Miss Salmon has gone to lunch," the salesgirl told her. "If you can find Miss Finch she can probably look after you."

Miss Finch was found at last. She signed the slip, Mrs. Amos cashed it and returned to the bathing-suit counter. "This one's all right," Martie said, holding up a two-piece shrimp-colored bathing suit, "only it looks too big."

"It will probably shrink," Mrs. Amos said.

"Well I guess I'll take it," Martie said. Mrs. Amos leaned wearily against the counter. "Ah dear God, at last!"

"I heard you say 'God'," Tinka said rebukingly.

BACK at home Mrs. Amos sank into a chair, with her heels against the floor and her hat tipped over her eyes. Presently Tinka came downstairs. "I've got it on!" she said. "Oh, I love it."

She looked, thought Mrs. Amos, like a candidate for the Police Games Beauty contest. At the same time she looked enchanting. "Martie's trying hers on," Tinka said. "She doesn't like it."

"Oh dear," Mrs. Amos said, and went upstairs. Martie, in her new bathing-suit, stood in front of the long mirror. "It makes me look too grown-up," she said forlornly.

But her face above the grown-up bathing suit was a disconsolate little girl's face. Mrs. Amos said unhappily, "I'm afraid you'll have to keep it, darling. You did pick it out yourself." But why did the right principle always come to the rescue, she wondered, at the moment when you had the least heart for it?

"I liked the one you picked first far better," Martie said.

• •

SATYR SATIATE
(Cantel)

SOME wonder I live on
With most my vices gone—
I eat no onions raw these days,
Nor want more wine be drawn.

Autumn age allays
The once too ardent phase,
Tho' still I follow nymph and faun
Within the woodland ways.

Thus roundly I live on
With most my vices gone—
I eat no onions raw these days,
Nor want more wine be drawn.

TOM MACINNES

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Aid Plan Bolsters Foreign Policy But May Hamper U.S. Buyers

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AMERICANS are still pondering that all-important question: Will they have to fight another war? Congress has gone home, probably not to meet again until January 1, 1948. The Marshall Plan has been launched in the latest attempt to assist European rehabilitation by a program of self-help. The average citizen is as much in the dark as ever about whether there will be lasting peace.

Warlike news from Greece and the Dutch East Indies have not added to his peace of mind. Yet the nation has shown every desire for peace. She has permitted her fighting services to drop to the minimum strength. Action has been deferred on military training. However, the United States has warily worked out a program of industry mobilization, just in case.

The Congress has long indicated its awareness of an uncertain international situation by continued support of a bipartisan foreign policy. There has, of course, been less general support of specific Administration efforts to improve foreign relations, such as through the State Department's cultural program.

The American people have patiently watched their statesmen wrestle with the problem. Former State Secretary Byrnes thought he could do it with good old-fashioned horse trading, but the Commies wore him down. There were great hopes for the Truman Doctrine.

Americans are just as hopefully pinning their faith on the Marshall plan as the best thing suggested to date to bring order out of European chaos. The Secretary of State's plan will doubtless be given a fair trial. President Truman has already taken steps to assess the nation's resources, through a committee of 19 distinguished citizens. They are to report to him by October 1.

The 16 nations cooperating in the Marshall plan are assembling information on their production efforts and estimated needs, and this data will be ready for submission to the United States by the middle or end of September. The next step in the Marshall plan will be for this country to determine what she can do. The real showdown on the project of course will come at the 1948 session when Congress is asked to provide funds to meet the vast American commitments.

Threats and Dreams

Though 1948 presidential elections are starting to take the attention of Americans, the threat of ultimate war continues to hover, and it remains the biggest problem before the President, his State Department, and the people. No one here doubts that if another war is to come it will be between Russia and her subject countries and the rest of the world.

The Henry Wallace dream of "one world" appears to be far, far in the future, and realistic shapers of American foreign policy are now trying to find the answer in a program that would create two worlds instead of one. That is the Marshall plan.

Congress evinced a definite preference for two worlds during the last session. It was not enthusiastic about the International Trade Organization. It permitted U.N.R.R.A. to die and limited relief to friendly countries. It gave its sanction to the Truman plan to aid Greece and Turkey to halt Communism. It has held up admission of 400,000 refugees. And it cut down funds for the information and cultural program.

The House Appropriations Committee held up the vote on funds for the Greek-Turkish and general European relief programs, although Congress itself had enthusiastically ratified policy and expenditures. This has given rise to the possibility that Congress will balk when asked for larger amounts for the Marshall plan.

American foreign policy is still strongly behind the Truman doctrine of military aid to countries threatened by Communism. This was revealed by Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp at the U.N., when Russians sought to prohibit loans for military purposes. However, implementation of that policy requires cash, and it is Congress which must finance, as well as authorize and ratify a foreign program.

Marshall Plan Demands

The Administration is backing up the Marshall program. Commerce Secretary Harriman said the special committee will consider how to increase American production in certain lines to meet demands of the Marshall plan. American industry is already aware that it will find it difficult to meet the European demands for goods. If big European orders are placed next winter and spring, and are to be filled, it is a certainty that American manufacturers, farmers, and consumers will all have to wait longer for equipment and goods.

Even if Congress appropriates the money, or the World Bank grants reconstruction loans, the goods simply would not be available in sufficient quantities to fill orders. That may put the nation's goods back under Government priorities and involve self-rationing or even compulsory rationing.

The plan could be a heavy drain on American industry and resources. Capital goods will doubtless be the heart of the program and the United States appears to be their major source. Already steel is a serious industrial bottleneck, and is indirectly the cause of others. The estimated 69 million ton output for this year cannot meet the demands from almost every part of American industry.

With more steel, this country would be able to produce more trucks and tractors, freight and coal cars, textile machinery, and scores of other industrial products that Europe will need.

Steel Shortage

The steel shortage can't be easily solved. It takes two and a half years to build a new steel plant. Besides the industry is reluctant to overexpand when there is doubt that a high demand will be continued.

The President has already been granted power to act under the program. The act of Congress extending certain war powers, enables him to divert capital goods from domestic buyers if the Secretary of State certifies they are needed for export to bolster foreign policy. The Secretary of Commerce must also certify that their export will not adversely affect the domestic economy.

American officials are determined that the program must be one of self-help, rather than a relief project. Planners for the 16 cooperating nations must supply not only a list of individual needs, but also an outline of what the nations intend to do to help themselves.

Crux of the program is not to give temporary relief to these nations, but with American assistance to help them eliminate basic causes of Europe's current economic misery.

At the same time, the United States does not propose to weaken herself to the point of vulnerability from military attack. The Army-Navy Munitions board has prepared an industrial mobilization plan which is the blueprint for future shifts from peace into war. President Truman is to get the finished report and it will be considered by Congress in 1948.

This plan to harness the nation's industrial power for war service is to be changed each year to meet the changing conditions of a progressive nation. War Secretary Kenneth C. Royall has reported that it will be "modified from year to year and will grow in stature and strength."

The plan has three stages. First is the period of peacetime preparation, second a shorter "alert" period, and third, the actual declaration of war. It includes retaining a minimum number of standby war plants, stocking essential machine tools, and stockpiling of strategic, critical war materials.

Former War Production Board chief Donald M. Nelson reported to President Truman earlier this year that "the cost of maintaining a minimum standby plant program will be money well spent for peace insurance."

"If another war is forced on us," he added, "we must get in production not later than three months after the first surprise attack. We will never again have two years to prepare for an aggressor."

The United States, thus is facing tremendous industrial problems, the need of aiding other nations, and of keeping her own economy strong and flexible.

• •

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SWALLOWS dart in and out by the sand-banks;
A haze lies over the lake.
Here on the cliff-top tall grasses bend, scarcely stirring,—
No sound in the leaves of the birches;
But a cricket harps, rhythmic, incessant,
On his thin thread of harp-string. . .

Dark above the dark-blue horizon
A smoke-cloud hangs moveless;
Unmoving, far-off, shines a sailboat,
—Though eyes grow too listless to mark it.
In this heat-languor and stillness
Only swallows and cricket utter sound or have motion.

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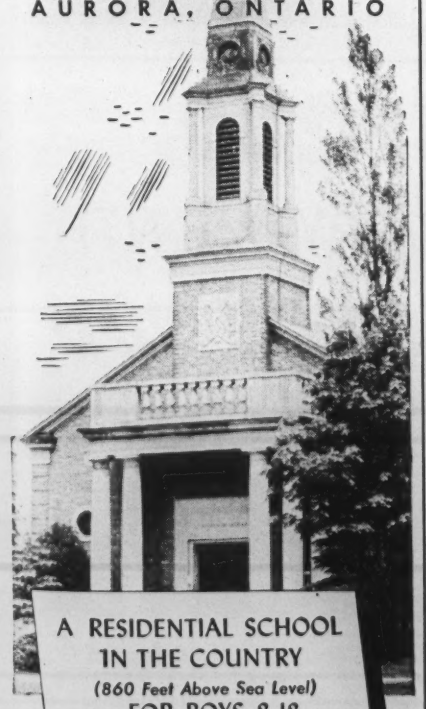

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THE WORLD TODAY

World Situation Deteriorating U.N. Crisis Approaching

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THERE were a chart for the international situation as there is for the rise and fall of the stock market, I think it would show that after dropping on account of the Moscow Conference failure, and then rising to a post-San Francisco peak from the optimism generated by the Marshall Plan for Europe, it is now in steady decline and due to go lower before it turns again.

Congress ended its session and left the sweltering heat of the capital in so sour a mood that the President hasn't dared suggest that it neglect the repair of its political fences at home (for the big '48 election), to come back to Washington for a special session to pass huge appropriations for Europe.

So the outlook is for at least a couple of months' argument in Congress next winter, and appropriations by perhaps March—if they can be secured. Few are so pessimistic about the new growth of isolationism in Congress as to predict that it will actually turn down new aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan.

This means that Europe will get no relief to fend off next winter's crisis. There will be almost a whole year between Marshall's timely offer, met by a hopeful and energetic response of the Western European governments, and the arrival of the needed aid. From the present outlook—the outlook which prompted Marshall's urgent proposal and talk of the need for a special session of Congress—the economic situation in Britain, France and Italy is to be allowed to deteriorate to a point of bitter stringency before help arrives.

If the help were certain, and merely unavoidably delayed; if the people and their governments in Europe could fix their hopes with complete confidence on next spring; serious political developments might be averted. But the Soviets having declared war on the Marshall Plan, the whole Communist propaganda machine in Europe is already busy declaring that the Americans won't make good on their offer, that they are too busy with their own political game and too comfortably fed to worry about other people's troubles.

Marshall Plan Let-down

The let-down in European hopes is evident already, and the propaganda will be much more effective in the cold and dark of next winter.

Having made the diagnosis, and stated that with prompt application of an expensive treatment the patient could make a complete recovery, the doctor is now going to have to stand by for almost a year, waiting for the delivery of the medicine, while the condition of the patient gets worse and worse. In both France and Italy the political complications could be very serious while the economic effects of the British crisis will be felt all around the world—not least in Canada.

Even European self-help is to wait on French fears of recovery in the Ruhr, and a British-American argument over nationalization of German basic industry. The Americans, seeing Germany smashed, amputated, partitioned and without a government of her own tend to discount her political future and concentrate on the economic problem which she presents.

The two facets of this economic problem are, 1) a stagnant Germany is costing the United States a lot of money, and is likely to cost still more as she has to assume part of the burden of the British Zone and 2) nowhere could a bigger return be had for the investment, or a greater boost be given to the whole recovery of Europe, than by fostering Ruhr coal production.

Ruhr Coal the Key

All of Europe wants more coal, and the American argument is simply that you can get a far bigger return by concentrating on an inherently efficient coal industry which is only producing at half-capacity than by trying to squeeze a little more out of (as they think) an inherently inefficient coal industry in Britain, which is producing at perhaps 80 per cent of capacity.

(British coal production was 192 million tons in 1946 as against 244 million in 1930. The British miner produces a ton a shift today as he did 50 years ago, partly due to thin seams and deep-worked mines, but also to lack of new methods and machinery. The Dutch and German miners had pushed their production up to one and two-thirds tons per shift before the war. American miners, with elaborate mechanization, produce around five tons per shift today).

Western Europe is short about 50 million tons of coal a year. During the past year it has imported 35 million tons from the United States at the prohibitive cost, laid down, of $20 a ton. Since Europe is running out of dollars, if this coal traffic is to go on, the United States is going to have to foot the cost one way or another.

It is reckoned that a far smaller outlay in extra food, clothing and housing repairs for Ruhr miners would not only produce that amount of extra coal but go a long way towards spurring German industrial and export recovery, thus getting millions of Germans off the U.S. breadline.

The French, however, cannot be expected to look upon the stimulation of German recovery as a purely economic question. They might accept it more willingly if it were planned within the scope of a new organization of Europe, which would offer security against a new German expansionist effort.

The French Objections

But it is proposed before the new political form of Germany is even visible, before the treaty has been signed. It is proposed for a Germany which has shown no signs of repentance, a Germany in whose conversion to democratic ways one can as yet have no confidence, but whose moral state, on the contrary, would seem to provide a far more fertile breeding ground for a new totalitarianism. And this Germany has been given enough grievances to feel that she has nothing more to lose and everything to gain from a new warlike gamble when she gets the opportunity.

So it is not surprising that the French should object to the top priority given in American plans to Ruhr coal production, and the new and much higher levels proposed for German steel and other heavy industry. The question raised widely in their press whether Germany was to be aided before her victims and America allies, has proven unanswerable. France being the political and economic key to the success of the Marshall Plan, she cannot be alienated.

Plans for stimulating German recovery have been set aside, at least until the Marshall Plan draft is completed, and the two can be fitted together satisfactorily.

It is plain already that the greatest difficulty which the plan will face is that at its core must be the country which has been so lately the brutal enemy of most of the others. Some people may have forgotten that on this continent, but they don't forget it in Europe. Indeed, this common fear and hatred of Germany is probably a stronger factor in holding Eastern Europe together under Soviet protection— to employ a euphemism—than any hopes they have of getting economic aid under a "Molotov Plan."

This feeling promises at any rate to give the Soviets as much difficulty in any program of outright courting of the Germans, should the four powers decide that it is no use meeting again in November to try to agree on a German treaty, as the Americans have experienced in suggesting aid to Germany, in order even to aid Western European recovery.

Abandonment of the so far fruitless effort to write a German treaty seems the more likely in view of the Soviet abstention from a Japanese peace conference along American-suggested lines, and the outright split over the Balkan question in the Security Council.

The Soviets have objected to the inclusion of the smaller Pacific nations in the Japanese peace conference, and asked that it be made limited to four powers only, with China included but France excluded.

Jap Peace Without Soviets

The Americans do not doubt but that the Soviets also hope to maintain their over-worked veto privilege; and happening to have done about 90 per cent of the job of defeating Japan themselves they feel quite free to suggest the type of peace conference to be held. There is no definite provision in either the Yalta or Potsdam agreements for peace-making in the Far East through the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Now obviously the Soviets are not going to be attacking the Marshall Plan all along the line in Europe, and objecting bitterly to the procedure of the Japanese peace conference, without this affecting the atmosphere of the United Nations, where they meet daily with the powers whom the Soviet commander in Vienna identified in a secret order recently as their "enemies".

Mr. Gromyko, somewhat discomfited in a crude exchange of Russian proverbs with Kravchenko (the author of *I Chose Freedom*), has now asserted formally that the Security Council has no authority to compel any member country to permit the entry of an investigating commission. Acting with assured Soviet support in this sense, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have all refused admission to the U.N. Balkan sub-commission left behind in Salonika, and told it to go away and mind its own business.

As a measure of the decline in U.N. prestige in less than a year and a half since the Soviet Union itself backed down in the Iranian crisis this has deeply depressed the delegates and staff members at Lake Success. For they know that, still without a police force or much progress towards forming one, the U.N. really only has its prestige and public support to back up its decisions.

The U.N.'s Balkan Investigating Commission has reported its finding that Greek guerrillas armed and trained in Yugoslavia and Albania have been carrying war into Northern Greece. After a prolonged debate, under cover of which the attacks on Greece have increased heavily, Gromyko is expected to veto the Security Council's majority decision to set up a semi-permanent U.N. Commission to watch this trouble spot, with authority to investigate in the countries concerned.

What will happen then? The raids against Greece will go on; perhaps the full pressure will be put on to seize Salonika, which is the main

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strategic objective, its loss being calculated both to weaken the present Greek state fatally and outflank the Dardanelles.

There must always be some danger that such a bonfire will suddenly break out into a full-scale conflagration. But its whole handling by the Soviets so far indicates that they intend to make it a strictly limited action, which can be halted at any time if it runs into too serious difficulties. And the Americans, on the other hand, have already given warning, in proclaiming the Truman Doctrine and extending military supplies and other aid to Greece and Turkey. The worst damage done by the guerrilla warfare in Greece—assuming that it can be contained successfully—will be to the prestige of the United Nations.

U.N. Prestige Evaporating

It is entirely possible that after the Gromyko veto we may see some two-bit dictator stand on a rostrum in Tirana, before a well-organized "spontaneous" demonstration, and shout to the world that he doesn't care a hoot for the U.N., its recommendations or its decisions. And what happens after that? Just stop for a moment to think about the difference between a world which is struggling to set up a system of international law and justice, administered by an authority which even the strong must respect, and a world which has slipped back into the jungle which we knew in the 'thirties.

Just to take the next question on the agenda, what will become of the Palestine investigation if the solution to be recommended by the General Assembly this fall is not backed by a United Nations authority which the British mandatory, the aroused Arab neighbors, and the desperate Jewish community of Palestine will accept and respect?

If the British feel that the solution proposed — probably partition — will throw the Near East into conflict, they may demur at carrying it out. If the Jews insist on bringing in large numbers of immigrants, there are signs that the Arabs will take up arms as they did in 1936-39. And if such warfare should become serious there will be a demand for intervention and it will be something of a miracle if there isn't real trouble in this highly sensitive, oil-rich area where the interests of the three remaining world powers meet.

Indonesian Question

Two other questions which everyone at Lake Success realizes the U.N. should be handling, are the troubles in Indonesia and the civil war in China. The first is exactly the sort of dispute which it was hoped the U.N. could settle without bloodshed and on a broadening basis of international law. The second is certainly a "threat to the peace." If Russia succeeds in seizing control of Manchuria and North China, through the medium of the Chinese Communists whom she has armed with Japanese weapons seized in the one-week war of August 1945, the repercussions will be felt throughout the Far East for many years to come.

Yet the United Nations, overloaded to the breaking point of its slender authority, does not feel that it can take up these questions. Any attempt to settle the Indonesian dispute on a judicial level would be sacrificed by the Soviets, as it was before, to a propaganda field day, and nothing useful would be achieved.

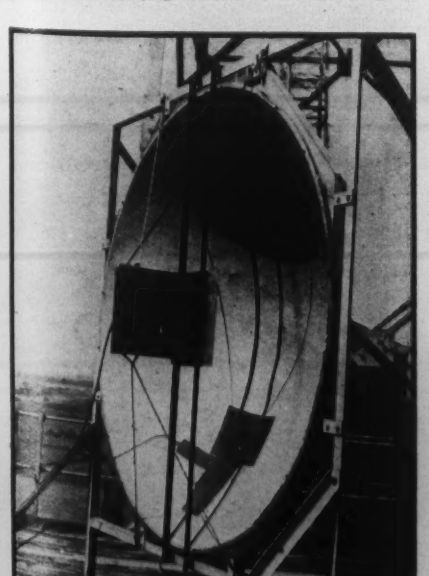
(I don't think that the Indonesian issue is quite so simple as a "fight for freedom against brutal imperialism." The Dutch, a moderate people with a concern for world opinion, and led in this case by a notably progressive colonial authority, Van Mook, have given the reasons for their action. The agreement which had been worked out over many months was not being kept. The settlement which the moderate nationalist premier Sjahrir urged on his people was rejected by extremists, and Sjahrir disavowed. The whole of Indonesia was suffering from the failure, or inability, of the Republic to keep order. Tens of thousands of Dutch residents and Chinese merchants were still kept as hostages, after two years).

Till U.N. is Reorganized

In the case of the Chinese civil war, the outcome of a United Nations discussion is so obvious that no one has suggested it be attempted. The Soviets would veto the Council's decision, and bar its investigating commission. And for the Council to take any definite action in face of this Soviet attitude would provoke the very thing which it hoped to avoid: a Soviet-American war.

So there it is. Stalemate in the Greek affair. Stalemate in the German treaty negotiations. Perhaps a stalemate in the Palestine question. Soviet abstention from the Japanese peace conference. China being divided, with by far the richest half in the Communist hands. Germany divided. Delay in the Marshall Plan for European recovery. The United Nations reduced to futility by the Soviet veto. The country which must lead the free world half-paralyzed in foreign policy for the next year by its election campaign.

Things are going to get considerably worse before they get better. We are in for a year or two of ever more serious alarms and crises, until the non-Soviet nations can screw up their courage to face the facts that the world *is* divided, and the Soviets *don't* want to help restore stability through the United Nations. Then, perhaps at the General Assembly of 1948, or 1949, they will get around to organizing a really effective United Nations of the three-quarters who are willing to work for peace and freedom. The One World idea is, for the present, a confusing and dangerous delusion.



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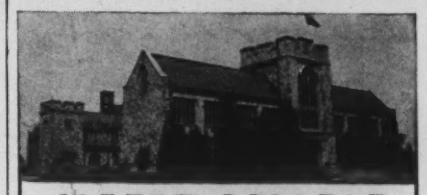

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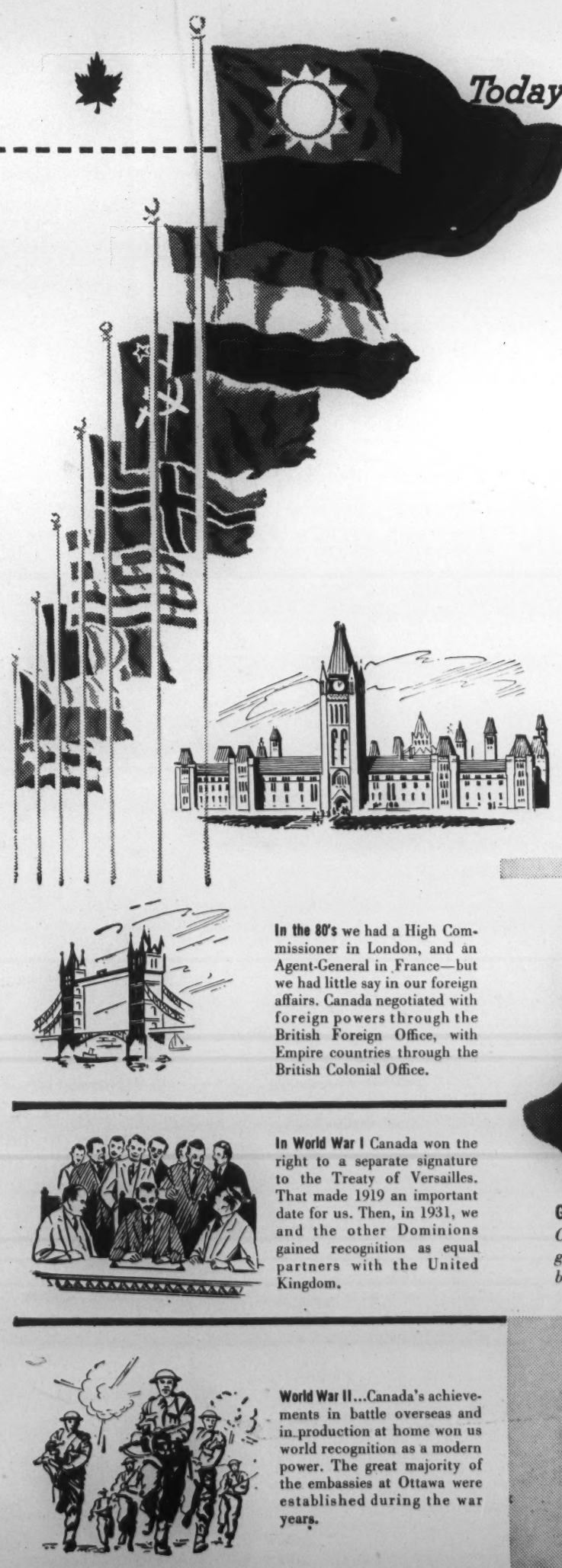

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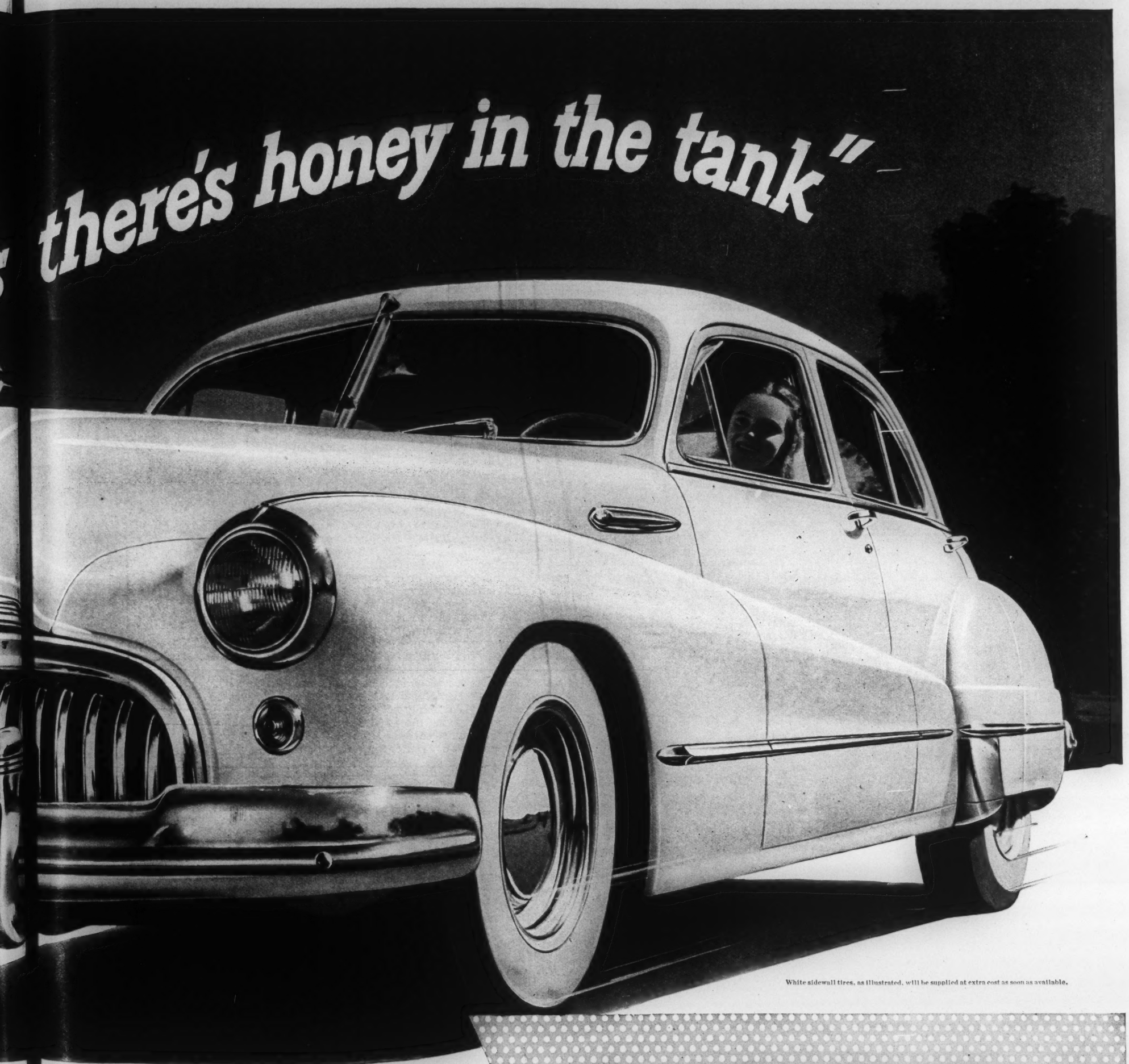

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Facilities for Musical Research Lacking in Canadian Schools

By JOHN H. YOCOM

INTERESTING comment on a special aspect of advanced music study in Canada (namely, opportunities for research and musicology) has recently been made by Dr. Arnold Walter, Director of the Senior School, Toronto Conservatory of Music, in an appendix to the report "The Humanities in Canada." The report itself has been prepared for the Humanities Research Council of Canada by Professors Watson Kirkconnell and A. S. P. Woodhouse. (S.N., July 5).

There are various places in Canada where senior studies in such things as music performance, theory and composition may be carried on under eminent instructors, notably at the Toronto Conservatory's Senior School, but there is no Canadian university conducting work in the research phase of music. The subject of musicology has yet to be made a part of any Canadian music faculty's curriculum.

"Thus there is no provision made for graduate studies in applied music, or in musical scholarship not linked with composition," says Dr. Walter. "Advanced research in music is still a thing of the future. Courses in the various branches of musicology (such as chronology, attribution, paleography, esthetics, etc.) have nowhere been attempted. The requirements for the Mus. D. degrees (like the Mus. Bac. degree inherited from the British universities) represent a peculiar compromise between craftsmanship and scholarship which no doubt has worked well in the past. But it limits graduate studies in music to composers who are patient enough to undergo an extensive scholastic training of a markedly historical character, leaving performers, scholars and educators without any opportunity whatever for graduate studies.

"And even composers do not seem to profit greatly by the arrangement. Bachelors of Music have studied harmony and counterpoint, history and form for three to four years. It is hard to understand why they should spend two to seven more years mainly to master the intricacies of a historical style which they could never use in practical composition, yet which they are made to study as if that were the ultimate aim."

Leading universities in the U.S. are much better in respect to graduate courses in music, he says.

"Even if we dismiss the case for or against applied music as a highly controversial subject," concludes Dr. Walter, "we must admit that musical research should have a place in at least some of the graduate schools of Canadian universities."

New Assistant Conductor

Paul Scherman, 37-year-old Toronto-born violinist and conductor, has been appointed assistant conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, W. G. Watson, president of the Orchestra Association, recently announced. Ettore Mazzoleni will remain as associate conductor with limited duties because of heavy responsibilities as principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Sir Ernest MacMillan continues as musical director. As assistant conductor, Paul Scherman, who joined the Orchestra when he was 15, will conduct the majority of the coming season's "Pop" concerts. Recently he visited New York and Detroit and soon goes to Boston, all to gather music suitable for the "Pop" season.

Paul Scherman was born in Toronto and as a child moved with his parents to London, England. Although neither his father nor his mother were particularly musical, it soon became evident that their young son was endowed with unusual musical gifts. His first professional appearance was as boy soloist in a London synagogue. Later he became a scholarship pupil at the Royal Academy of Music and in 1920 returned to Toronto to study with Dr. Luigi Von Kunitz, early conductor of the Toronto Symphony. His formal education did not continue beyond public school.

The new assistant conductor was but 15 when he won a scholarship

Paul Scherman, Toronto-born violinist, who has been appointed assistant conductor of Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Ettore Mazzoleni remains as associate conductor; Sir Ernest MacMillan is the musical director.

given by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association to encourage young musicians. It was then he joined the orchestra as second violinist and relates that since that time he has occupied almost every chair from the back row up to the front desk.

Paul Scherman has appeared on several occasions as violin soloist and once as guest conductor of the Toronto Symphony. He has also appeared on the podium with the Promenade Symphony and since radio's inception in Canada has been one of the country's most promient musical artists.

Next season the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will continue high school students' concerts but instead of the usual ten there will be only five. (It had previously been announced that these popular features would be discontinued.) However, the second night of the high school students' concerts will be temporarily discontinued until they are again made possible by a grant from the Province of Ontario or the City of Toronto.

Royal Conservatory

As announced by Edward Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Toronto Conservatory of Music, last week, on August 1, the Conservatory adopted the new title of "Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto." This is in accordance with the announcement made by Principal Ettore Mazzoleni during the recent Diamond Jubilee celebrations, (S.N., May 10) that His Majesty the King had been pleased to grant the use of the prefix "Royal".

South American Tour

The careers of young Canadian concert artists are taking on more and more the aspects of those of international stars. Latest example is that of George Haddad, a brilliant Saskatchewan-born pianist who is earning new and increased respect for Canadian musicians. He has just completed a season of over 30 appearances, which included recitals in Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago, Detroit and many smaller cities, as well as broadcasts and appearances with leading symphony orchestras. His debut with the Detroit Symphony last summer was so well received that he was immediately re-engaged for a double appearance on their winter series last December. Soon after George was asked to make the tour of Mexico, Central and South America upon which he is at present engaged. This tour includes a number of appearances with symphony orchestras, recitals, broadcasts and chamber music work with the Lener String Quartet.

Making several Canadian works a feature of his program, Haddad gave three recitals in Mexico City, several in other Mexican cities and then flew to Central America for a series of recitals. On his return he will give two more sponsored recitals in the magnificent Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City.

His activities have been featured widely in the press and on the Mexican Radio Network. Three leading magazines have had featured articles and photographs on Mr. Haddad. The Canadian Embassy also gave him a formal reception and extended to him every cooperation on his tour.

Salomon Kahan, of the Mexico City magazine *Sucesos*, and the only recognized Mexican music critic in the United States, gave the following review after Mr. Haddad's first concert:

"With the recital that this young pianist from Canada offered at Schiefer Hall June 30, Mr. Haddad proved to be an artist that has to be taken into consideration. The playing of his program with compositions of Scarlatti, Schubert, Chopin, Ravel, Shostakovitch and Debussy, gave us the impression that he prefers temperament—in other words he is in his element in the modern music. He plays Debussy excellently. 'La Alborada del Gracioso' by Ravel finds in him one of the most authentic and ideal interpreters. We expect to have the opportunity of hearing him again when he may offer more recitals in this capital, so that we will be able to give our impressions on this pianist of indisputable personality".

Kitchener Orchestra

What we said earlier (S.N., April 19) about a well-tended and well-attended symphony orchestra sparking all music life in a community applies, we believe, to smaller centres as well as large cities. A notable Ontario example—and we would like to hear from others—is the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra of 66 musicians, six of whom are student members. This is a non-professional group of enthusiastic talented people, conducted by Glenn Kruspe, an ambitious and able young musician currently working for his Mus. D. degree. Two programs this past season in Kitchener's Capitol Theatre gave the citizens a well-varied collection of orchestral items with such worthwhile things as Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Grieg's A minor piano concerto (Ada Eby as soloist), Mozart's Symphony in G minor, and Bizet's "L'Arlessienne Suite, No 2."

Last month the K.-W. orchestra began rehearsal on an original symphony—a work by Conductor Kruspe. The number will be presented by the orchestra during the 1947-48 season. Besides his association with the three-year-old orchestra, Mr. Kruspe is contributing to the musical life of the district in many ways. He is conductor of the K.-W. Philharmonic Choir, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in March 1946, and organist and choirmaster at Zion Evangelical Church.

Another Name?

A recent *New Yorker* took a B.B.-gun shot at the stuffy traditional conceptions of opera, even suggested a different name than opera for modern works, if doing so would make it more palatable to the public and still be as good as the musical version of "Street Scene", a recent Manhattan hit. It was cautiously described during its run as a "dramatic musical".

"But," says the *New Yorker*, "Kurt Weill's 'Street Scene' is an opera as surely as George Gershwin's 'Porgy and Bess', even though both, to allay suspicions of most theatregoers that a serious theme was being infused with serious music, were staged

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under less forbidding nomenclature. This evasiveness seems only proper, because if a lusty American form of opera is to emerge from the wings of our musical-comedy stage, it might as well avoid the bleak implications of the word 'opera' and call itself any other suitable name invented in a back office by the uneasy producer's press agent."

Women's Club Program

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto last month announced their program for the 1947-48 season which should prove even more interesting than the remarkable ones of the past. On Oct. 17 in an afternoon recital, the season gets under way with the 23-year-old tenor Miklos Gafni, who has been called the Hungarian Caruso. A motion picture is currently being made of his life with Gafni in the title role. An open evening concert with the well-known violinist Tossy Spivakovsky takes place on Nov. 17. Succeeding engagements are as follows: Dec. 5 — Zara Nelsova, cellist; Jan. 21 — Rosalyn Tureck, pianist; Feb. 6 — an operatic-production by the Toronto Conservatory School of Opera; March 17 — Joanne Moreland, talented Canadian soprano.

Lieut. Commander Charles Brendler, conductor and officer-in-charge of the U.S. Navy Band which will appear at the Canadian National Exhibition.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Inside Story of Radio Can Be Inferred From the Outside

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS unfortunate for "The Hucksters" that the radio by its own nature always manages to outdistance parody. Any logical extension of the absurdity and effrontery of radio advertising leads straight to radio itself, so that satire is effectively blunted by its own object. You don't need to go to "The Hucksters" for it; you have only to turn on any radio commercial. Even the character of Evan Llewellyn Evans, as played by Sydney Greenstreet, fails to shock as an *exposé*, since it was always possible to reconstruct Sponsor Evans from the horrifying evidence that strews the networks. Adolphe Menjou is tireless in playing his role as advertising executive for laughs, but his antics are saddening rather than comic, since no one needs to be told that stomach ulcers are the occupational disease of his profession, and stomach ulcers aren't funny. There is very little that is surprising in the picture itself—in fact the one unaccountable element in the situation is that radio should have felt affronted by "The Hucksters". After all, its own daily self-caricatures are far more deadly than anything that can be inflicted on it from the outside.

If "The Hucksters" isn't quite as hilarious as it sets out to be, it is an unusually interesting film just the same—the sort of production that must be a source of deep exasperation to totalitarian governments, since they can't reveal to their own people the spiritual degradation worked by the American dollar without allowing them a glimpse of America's capacity for criticizing its own dollar-worship as openly and raucously as possible. Actually "The Hucksters" is a far more revolutionary picture than the Steinbeck-Ford production "The Grapes of Wrath". For while the latter film seems to indicate that the Joads might find lasting spiritual comfort in the possession of flush-toilets, "The Hucksters" sets out to prove, as contentiously as possible, that a salary of $36,000 a year can't compensate for a boss who makes decent human relationships impossible. (At the same time there is nothing even remotely Marxian about "The Hucksters", since everything points to the conclusion that Vic Norman, the hero, will easily find an opportunity in the American economy to maintain both his self-respect and his pretty widow in plenty of comfort.)

Large-Scale Irritant

Sydney Greenstreet presents himself here as the vast stomach ulcer of radio, an irritant on such a scale that nothing less than the radio could make him believable. By contrast Clark Gable's performance is necessarily subdued, but I liked him because liking Clark Gable is one of those old feminine habits one doesn't seem to outgrow. Deborah Kerr, as the English gentlewoman who is seduced into endorsing soap, combines charm and a gentle primness in a way which no one, I hope, will attempt to imitate, since Miss Kerr appears to be its quintessence. The minor characters who make up the racketting background may conceivably leave you feeling that there's enough radio in the world without going out of your way to see it in the movies. They're all highly competent and convincing however. Keenan Wynn's performance as a frenetic low-bracket radio comic is particularly expert, in that sense that it is exactly as painful as the sort of performance it describes.

"Ramrod" is a standard Western, with plenty of action, a lot of magnificent landscape and a plot as indestructible as its scenery. To provide a slight edge of difference, however, Veronica Lake has been set up with bustles and a chignon, and presented as a ranch-heroine of the 1880's. Practically no change is discoverable in Miss Lake herself, however, since she belongs to the Iron Maiden school of acting, with a nondentable surface that is able to resist any experiment in re-casting.

If Veronica has any natural feelings she is able to keep them as usual under wraps. Her only emotional display here is a temper-tantrum directed at her father, played by Charles Ruggles, with his comic face so disguised by whiskers that he looks like a Mormon elder. Quite a number of men get involved with Miss Lake, including Preston Foster and Joel McCrea, the latter in a role that he could walk through with his eyes shut. Out of courtesy to the audience he manages to keep them open through most of the picture, but the obvious apathy of the principals towards the goings-on in "Ramrod" inevitably communicates itself to the audience. It's the sort of picture that holds you in your seat, though less from excitement than from inertia.

SWIFT REVIEW

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. The Dickens novel transferred to the screen with all the Dickens feeling, scale and detail intact. With John Mills, Valerie Hobson.

STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN. British fantasy involving young love and the Heavenly point of view on romance, the British Empire and Anglo-American relationships. Overweighted but worth seeing. With David Niven, Kim Hunter.

BOOMERANG! Semi-documentary film treatment of the famous Connecticut murder case that backfired on the political machine. Interesting and worth while. With Dana Andrews.

THE YEARLING. Hollywood's rather over-elaborate production of Marjorie Kinnan Rawling's simple story of pioneer life in Florida. Gregory Peck, Jane Wyman, Claude Jarman, Jr.

• •

GUEST-CONDUCTOR at the Toronto Promenade Symphony Concerts on August 7 and 14 will be Maurice Abravanel. On August 7 the artist will be Conrad Thibault.

At the Montreal Chalet Concert on August 5, Désiré Defauw will conduct Les Concerts Symphoniques Orchestra with Pierrette Alarie, young Montreal soprano-member of the Metropolitan Opera Company (S.N., Nov. 6), as guest artist.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Science Uses Tests As Yardstick to Measure Intelligence Limit

By R. F. LAMBERT

London.

SIR Cyril Burt, London University's famous Professor of Psychology has come to the conclusion, after examining all the available evidence, that we are getting less intelligent. If the present trend continues, in 50 years' time we shall have twice as many mental defectives and only half the present number of boys and girls of scholarship standard.

But perhaps you pooh-pooh the whole thing. You may think that intelligence is not to be measured—that each of us has certain aptitudes peculiar to himself which cannot be compared with those of anyone else.

Well, psychologists claim the opposite. They say that, apart from these aptitudes, everyone—even the genius—has a certain quantity of general intelligence, which forms the upper limit to what he can do if he has the will. And they have devised tests by which this general intelligence can be measured.

These tests vary with different kinds of people, but generally speaking they aim to set the most complex tasks of which the person being tested is capable. In some of the simplest, for quite young children, an absurd or illogical statement is recited, and the child is asked to point out the absurdity.

For example: "A man saw a notice outside a shop which said: 'Buy one of our patent stoves and so save half your coal'. He bought two stoves in the hope of saving it all."

This one is scarcely less easy. "An old gentleman complained that he was getting so feeble that he could no longer walk round the park. He could only go half-way round and back again."

Absurdly simple, aren't they? But try them on your child.

This one, designed for a child of six or seven, will cost you a moment's thought. "Jim runs faster than John. George runs slower than John. Who runs fastest — Jim, George or John?

Superior Adult

A child of twelve gets a slightly more difficult one. "If the train is late he will miss his appointment. If the train is not late he will miss the train. We do not know whether the train was late or not. Can you tell whether he kept his appointment?"

The next one is a stinker. It is an American Army test for a "superior adult" and requires more than average intelligence to answer. You will find the answer to this and succeeding questions at the end of this article, but don't look until you have tried to puzzle them out for yourself.

"Tommy's mother sent him for seven pints of water, and gave him a three-pint jug and a five-pint jug. How is Tommy to measure out exactly seven pints, using nothing but those two jugs?"

In some tests a simple code has to be worked out. "If 'Great' is represented as 'gr21t' and 'cloud' as 'cl45d', how would you represent 'claim'?"

This is a more difficult one, but with patience you should find the answer. "Tgurgev" means "respect". What does "fgurckt" mean?

Many tests are designed to find out whether the person being examined has sufficient literary ability to write out a report. He might be asked to rearrange a series of words like the following so as to make sense. "Materials labor building lack and impedes of progress."

Or he might have to state the opposites of words such as "black, wet, loud, gradual, build."

Some people are hopeless with words and have to have their intelligence tested by more concrete methods, such as the manipulation of simple apparatus. A good general test is to get someone to call out a series of numbers and see if you can repeat them. An intelligent person of fourteen (after which the intellect makes little progress) should be able to repeat eight numbers. To repeat them backwards requires rather higher ability.

Possibly we do not realize the amazingly wide extent to which intelligence tests are now used. Introduced about forty years ago for the purpose of deciding whether children were mentally defective enough to be sent to special schools, they are now employed in the selection of literally millions of candidates for positions of high responsibility.

They are supplanting—or finding a place in—large numbers of scholarship examinations. The services have used them to test five million men and women for positions of leadership. And Big Business is now following their example.

The United States set the ball rolling when she tested two million recruits in the 1914-18 war. Between the wars these tests were employed by the Civil Service, and today all ex-service candidates for the Civil Service must pass an examination in which an intelligence test plays an important part.

"But don't imagine we can test a person's intelligence simply by flinging a few questions at him," said a psychologist whom I consulted. "It needs an expert to decide what type of test to choose for each particular case. We find, for example, that boys are often shy at a spoken test but write with facility. Girls on the other hand chatter freely but are scared when given pen and paper. And some children fall down on verbal tests completely.

"All these possibilities must be taken into account. And when a difficult or important decision has to be taken the results of the test are checked by an intensive personal examination."

I asked for an instance of an intelligence test discovering qualities that would otherwise never have come to light. The psychologist cited a Norfolk farm laborer who left school at fourteen. When he joined the Army the intelligence test revealed that he had very high natural ability. He was sent to an O.C.T.U., passed with honors, and made a fine commander in the Western Desert. In any educational test he would have failed.

A final word. "Intelligence is not everything," said the psychologist. "It sets the limit, but whether we reach that limit depends to quite a large extent on ourselves. The people who get to the top are not always the most intelligent."

* * *

ANSWERS

He fills the larger jug and from it he fills the smaller; that leaves two pints over. Emptying the smaller jug, he pours the two pints into it. Then he refills the larger jug and goes home with two pints plus five, i.e. seven.

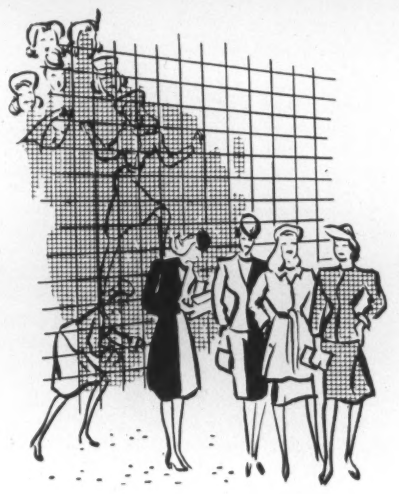
First code: The five vowels are represented by the first five numerals. a-1, e-2, i-3, o-4, u-5. "Claim" is therefore written "cl13m."

Second code: Each letter is represented by the letters two places ahead in the alphabet. Thus a-c, b-d, c-e, and so on. "Fgurckt" works out "despair."

"Lack of labor and building materials impede progress."

Opposites: white, dry, soft (quiet), sudden, destroy.

SCREENED AUDIENCE



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CANADA'S FAVORITE WOMEN'S MAGAZINE
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A Constructive Philosophy For Our Time: "Which Bars the Pit"

By MARY AGNES HAMILTON

MARY Agnes Hamilton of London, England is one of England's busiest women. A novelist and biographer, she has been a Temporary Civil Servant since 1940. Since 1929 she has served as Member of Parliament for Blackburn; Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster General; Member, British Delegation, League of Nations Assembly; Royal Commission on Civil Service; Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation; Alderman, London County Council. Mrs. Hamilton is the eldest daughter of the late Robert Adamson, Professor of Logic, Glasgow University, and was educated at Glasgow Girls' High School and Newnham College, Cambridge.

Her article is the third in a series on "A Constructive Philosophy For Our Time" written for "Saturday Night" by members of the International Federation of University Women.

"WHAT strikes me is the kindness of people. They seem to be kinder even than they used."

These words were spoken, the other day, by a very intelligent visitor who had not been on the British side of the Atlantic since 1939. A start of surprise: a glow of pleasure: then, the question—Are they true? After thinking and watching, one can, honestly, say "Yes". On the surface, London is grim; everywhere through the country, people have a great deal to put up with and to do without, and are, silently or not so silently, enduring a disappointment that goes very deep. The end of a long struggle, in which they gave everything, has not brought relief from searching anxiety.

What weighs on spirits is not so much the knowledge that the atom bomb could wipe Britain out as the sense that the world is still torn by dissension, hungry, suffering, and liable to explode; and that its problems are too complex and on too vast a scale for the plain man or woman to understand. There is faith in the United Nations, but it is the faith that is a perpetually conquered doubt—and not always conquered.

And yet, behind this and unsubdued by it, is a stubborn vitality which is not passive but springs from a deep conviction that somehow, sometime, we shall pull through. This vitality finds day by day expression in the extent to which ordinary folk are reading, music-making, arguing together; and in the inexpressive but pervasive kindness noticed by my American friend.

People grumble, of course. They have plenty to grumble about. Yet, as you stand in queue for the bus or outside the grocer's, the baker's, the butcher's, the fishmonger's, or the shoe shop, you find, any day, ten persons who are friendly, helpful, humorous, undefeated and undefeatable for one who is cross and tries to push—and the pusher gets short shrift from the others, who insist on fair does. The black market is on a very small scale—most people have no contact with it, wouldn't know how to find it; for one burglar who steals his rich neighbor's pearls, there are ten hard-up persons ready to share their meagre rations—even with Germans.

Acquaintance With Evil

War and its appalling aftermath have certainly brought us a frightening acquaintance with evil. Even these—and there are plenty of them in our day—both instructed and profane—who deny that we know or can know what "good" is, would, nay must, admit that we do know evil. Interrogation of that evil however surely discloses for us something of the nature of good. Cruelty, exploitation, the "inhumanity of man to man"—here are its outstanding marks as we saw them in action under the Nazis and still, alas, see them in action.

For myself, I feel no doubt that the simple quality we call kindness and, in normal times and places, take for granted, is good: nay, is essential goodness insofar as goodness is a function of the relations of human beings to one another. It is the basis on which alone family, social, and international relationships can be so built that men, living without fear of one another, may help one another and so use their common resources—physical, mental, spiritual—to give to each the one chance that really matters—the chance to be the best person, the fullest individual, which he is capable of becoming.

Kindness carries all the way. It implies liberty, equality, and fraternity. It implies the tolerance that safeguards variety while never letting go of the fact that there are certain rights of which the human creature, as such, may not be deprived, without fatal loss to him *and* to his fellows.

As a constructive philosophy for our time this assurance of faith in simple kindness may, at first sight, seem insufficient in relation to the problems of a world like ours today. Yet its implications carry a long way. Fundamental is the assumption on which it rests—that people matter: that there is something sacred, vital, capable of growth, in the human creature that distinguishes him from animals and justifies his instinctive if arrogant claim that he occupies a special place in the universe. It may be that the universe was not made for man. It is certain that one must not judge it solely by what it gives and refuses him.

Connected With Eternity

It may be that man, as we know him, is a transitional form in the vast development of the universe. But, although set in time, he is yet connected with eternity by the odd faculty in him we call a soul. This at once binds him to his fellows and makes his destiny what, for working purposes, most concerns us in thinking about the whole of which he is part. I happen to believe that this faculty in man indicates something about the nature of the universe: that there are values, instinctively recognized, which are independent of time and place, and not a mere reflection of or adjustment to contemporary circumstances.

Be that as it may, the fact that there is good (kindness) in man as well as evil (cruelty) seems to me to be enough to be getting on with: a sufficient foundation for a working philosophy, for social and international structures and for our common life. Moreover it is, at bottom, this belief that separates democracy from every variety of Totalitarianism and every form of the police state. The democrat "thinks nobly of the soul" and holds that, in freedom, men have the power to work out a form of common existence that may provide the conditions that give the good in each the chance to expand for the benefit of all.

Henrik Ibsen, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, looked for hope in two directions. He looked to women and to working men. In the social advances that have taken place since he wrote, these two groups of citizens have played a pre-eminent part. It remains, however, for women—and especially for the women who represent both groups—i.e. women who work—to take a yet more positive view of their political responsibility.

There is, today, a most urgent call to the educated woman fully to play her part as a constructive citizen. This applies with equal force to the woman who works mainly outside the home, and to her who works inside it: above all to those—an increasing number—who do both. It is after all in the home that values are established; there that the life, for which work is but an instrument, is lived.

On Small Issues

What better social equipment can there be than the combination of disciplined knowledge and the patience that has gone to its acquisition, with the delicate sensitiveness required to enable an assortment of human beings, of varying ages and tempers to dwell in a home and not merely in a house? In the professional field, she has learned to avoid short cuts and slick solutions. In her home, she knows the infinite necessity of kindness and the fact that it is on small issues that its practice has to be tested and made ready to meet greater strains when they come.

The pattern to which the creative home-maker works is the pattern that society, nationally and internationally, has got to follow; its standards are the ones that need to be applied. Kindness is her unfailing instrument.

"Gentleness, virtue, wisdom and endurance,
Here are the seals of that most firm assurance
Which bars the pit over Destruction's strength."

Simple in words, infinitely hard to apply and yet applied, day in day out by countless women in countless homes, the code, if applied in the wider sphere of politics, will carry all the way. Could it get fully into action, the fears that now haunt us could vanish.

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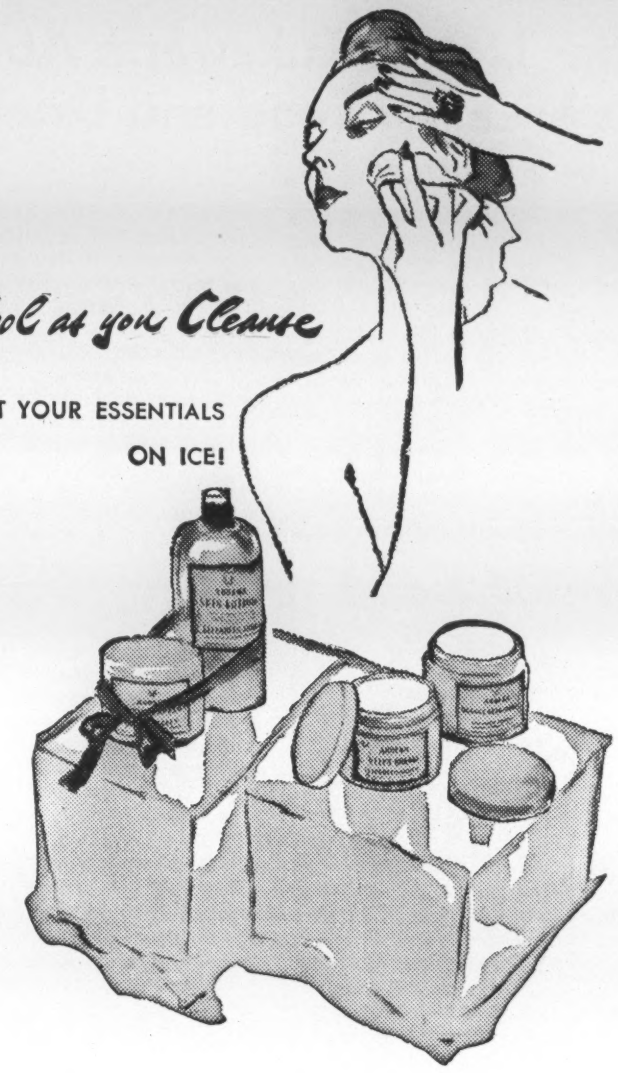

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CONCERNING FOOD

Better Not Be Lukewarm About Hot Weather Food and Drink

By JANET MARCH

SAINT JOHN the Divine evidently liked his food either hot or cold, for when he wrote to the Laodiceans he remarked "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot . . . so then because thou art lukewarm and neither cold nor hot I will spew thee out of my mouth." With this Biblical authority against lukewarm nourishment let's be sure that cold food is cold and hot hot.

If you have lived in the tropics you are probably a hot tea and curry man, but as for me in Canada with only about eight weeks at the most of tropical weather in the long pull round the year, I'll take cold food and drink and like it. Probably hot tea is more refreshing but I seem to feel warmer after drinking it, while just the sound of the ice clinking in the glass, and the look of the clear amber drink with its slice of lemon and a sprig of mint brings a feeling of coolth, and that is a fine thing when the thermometer is round eighty.

To avoid the Laodicean's trouble with iced tea and coffee it is a good idea to make them some hours before, and then add the ice just before serving. Some people will tell you that neither tea or coffee taste as good when you do this, and if you have an ice house with half the surface of the lake last February stacked in it, or one of those new electric refrigerators which turn out ice by the pound in no time at all, you can afford to pour the nearly boiling tea or coffee right on to glassfuls of ice. Some of us who are struggling along to the rather noisy but still welcome rumble of an old refrigerator can't be too generous with our few ice cubes, so we make the tea or coffee and then pour it into a jug and let it cool till it's time to add the trimmings. Don't try keeping it more than a few hours though, something does happen to the flavor if you do.

A brand of prepared coffee can be made iced by just adding a very little lukewarm water to a teaspoon of the prepared coffee and stirring till it is well mixed, then add cold water and ice. Most people like cream in their iced coffee though a few hold out for it clear, but whatever you do with hot tea in the way of cream and lemon the lemon wins when the drink is iced.

If you are the happy owner of an electric mixer, which turns out professional looking soda fountain milk shakes, you can do a fine job on feeding your family lots of milk while they hardly notice it. Really all you need for a chocolate milk shake is a big spoonful of vanilla ice cream and a glassful of chocolate milk. If you can't get chocolate milk easily make up some chocolate syrup and have it on hand in the refrigerator.

Chocolate Syrup

1 cup of sugar
2 squares of unsweetened chocolate
1 cup of water
1 teaspoon of vanilla
A pinch of salt

Melt the chocolate in the double boiler and add the sugar, salt and water. Cook stirring until it is quite smooth. Cool and then add the vanilla, and mix and keep in the refrigerator till needed.

If you are summering far from a reliable cow you can still turn out good milk shakes by using equal parts of evaporated milk and water with chocolate syrup added to suit your taste. If you can't get, or make, ice cream drop in a little ice.

Now that bottled soft drinks have returned in fair amounts to help out the busy housekeeper most people keep a variety of them on their shelves. Still there are times when it is nice to have a bowl of fruit punch.

Fruit Punch

2 quarts of cold tea
2 quarts of ginger ale
1½ cups of lemon juice
4 cups of canned pineapple juice
3 cups of powdered sugar
Ice, lots of it

Mix the cold tea, the lemon juice, the pineapple juice and the sugar together and stir till the sugar is melted. Just before you are going to use it add the ginger ale, and lots of ice. Stir and serve. If you have a mint bed, float some sprigs of mint in the bowl.

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THE WORLD OVER

An Apprentice in the Kitchen of the Danish Royal Household

By SIGRID LILLILUND

I REMEMBER it as if it were yesterday. The sunny square with the four separate palaces of Danish royalty—King Christian X's residence the most imposing and, to the left, the palace of his mother, the Dowager Queen Louise. I had just passed the handsome uniformed sentinel in his tall busby and now, my heart pounding, I stood at the entrance to my new world. A guard slowly opened the gate and thus began for me a marvelous period—more like a fairy tale than real life—as an apprentice in the famed royal kitchen.

Ushered into the kitchen, I was received by two lady chefs, their kind faces framed in soft white hair. They wore long black and white striped dresses, big white starched aprons and tiny caps perched on their heads. Their first words were a welcome to me from the queen who said she wanted everyone in her palace to be happy and comfortable.

The kitchen was spacious, yet delightfully cozy. The floor was strewn with sawdust; there were several white scoured tables and a large old-fashioned range. The walls were covered with shiny copper utensils, pots and pans of every imaginable size and shape.

The two ladies who presided over this small kingdom had been there for a generation, like most of the others in the employ of the court. They loved their work, happily ignorant of all new-fangled theories. When I asked: "Why do you add this or that to a recipe? Why do you do it this way and not that?" they replied, "That's the way it tastes best."

We were two young girls who had been admitted as pupils to the Dowager Queen's kitchen. An apprentice in the royal kitchen worked alongside a chef assigned particularly to her.

When at noon I looked out on the palace square and saw the Royal Guard present arms and heard the gay music, or, when, at day's end, the bells from the near-by Marble Church rang out, the rays of the setting sun glinting on the burnished copper kettles in our kitchen, I felt as if one of Hans Andersen's fairy tales had come alive.

It was in the royal kitchen as a girl that I learned to cook in the best Danish tradition. Though Danish in origin, the foods I give you here are good in any language, anywhere.

Sole With Lobster Sauce

6 fillets of sole
1 egg white
Salt and pepper
½ cup bread crumbs
3 tablespoons melted fat

Dip fillets in slightly beaten egg white and roll in seasoned bread crumbs. Cook in hot fat about 4 minutes or until golden brown on both sides. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve at once with Lobster Sauce.

Lobster Sauce

1 small lobster (1 pound)
1 quart water
1 tablespoon salt
5 peppercorns
½ teaspoon paprika
½ cup butter, melted
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups bouillon
¼ cup coarsely grated truffle
1 cup heavy cream
Salt and pepper to taste.

Drop lobster head first into rapidly boiling water to which salt, peppercorns and paprika have been added. Count cooking time after water returns to boiling and boil 5 minutes. Cool. Turn lobster on back on wooden board. Cut with sharp knife from head to tail. Remove dark vein running through centre of tail and body and small sac found in head. Remove meat from shell. Break shell into small pieces. Add butter to shells and heat slowly for 10 minutes. Pour off ¼ cup of the butter and stir in flour. Add bouillon to buttered shells and simmer 30 minutes. Strain. Gradually add stock to butter-flour mixture, stirring constantly, and cook until thickened. Add sliced lobster meat, truffle, cream, salt and pepper to sauce.

Orange Fluffy

4 egg yolks
¾ cup sugar
2¼ cups orange juice
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
2 cups heavy cream, whipped
¼ cup sherry

Beat egg yolks until lemon colored. Gradually add sugar. Add 2 cups orange juice. Cook in top of double boiler over hot water until slightly thickened. Combine remaining orange juice and gelatin and let stand 5 minutes. Add to hot custard mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool. Le stand in refrigerator until slightly thickened. Fold in cream and sherry. Place in casserole or mold and let stand until firm. Decorate top with orange slices and seasoned whipped cream.

Happy the Bride

SHE'S ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB!

Just-wed joy! Camera catches Dr. Kenneth Aylsworth Campbell and Phyllis Denton Bishop, former Vancouver deb, after Christ Church wedding in Montreal.

Over the threshold! Phyllis' home-from-honeymoon glow is—part happiness, part Woodbury! "Always," she says, "it's been my pet beauty care." *True* beauty soap!

Check... mate! Chess, in courtship days. Phyllis quickly "corners" Kenneth (for a husband!) Her winning strategy? That magnolia-smooth, Woodbury-smooth complexion charm! It dazzles 'em, girls!

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THE OTHER PAGE

A Century at Bishop's

By FRED KAUFMAN

ON A Wednesday afternoon in the latter part of September 1845, one year before the passing of the Quebec Education Act, fourteen men sat in a little smoke-filled room above Mr. Cushing's General Store on Lennoxville's Main Street. They were an odd lot, and while sipping tea in liberal quantities they introduced themselves in turn to the two latest students of the newly founded Bishop's College.

There was the Rev. Jasper Hume Nicolls, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Principal of this new seat of higher education; Dr. Miles, nominally professor of mathematics, who devoted his entire first year in Lennoxville to the neighboring Bishop's College School; Isaac Hellmuth, a converted Jew from Berlin, Germany; Charles Middleton, a young British gentleman who had decided to cast his lot with the Anglican Church in Canada; Charles Forest, a man of considerable ability; Thomas Young, James Fulton, Frank Cotrell and Herbert Schaw, all of Quebec City, and Henry George Burrage, John Kemp and Thomas Shaw Chapman from the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The two new boys, young Roe, a former student at McGill, and Frederick Robinson, of Abbotsford, were somewhat disappointed at first, but they soon discovered that there was never a happier family than the two professors and their students in the first—and most crucial—year in the history of one of Quebec's four universities.

Their difficulties were many. The permanent home which was being built at the junction of the St. Francis and Massawippi Rivers was not completed until June 1846 and the temporary home consisted of part of a building rented from Mr. Cushing. The building, which stood on the site of today's Roman Catholic Church at the intersection of Main and College Streets, was not large. A small door to the right of the store led to the College apartments which comprised a Common Room, a combination dining-hall and chapel, the principal's private sanctum, bedroom, sitting-room and study all in one, a kitchen and a few uncomfortably small rooms for the students.

HARDSHIPS didn't end there. Several days after the official opening Charles Middleton became ill and his sickness proved to be a very malignant case of typhoid fever to which he succumbed a few days later. This inauspicious beginning was a great grief to the heart of the young principal and the students, and a window was erected in his memory by his heart-broken parents at the village church.

In 1847 ill-luck again made its appearance. Frank Cotrell and Herbert Schaw were drowned in the Massawippi River, at the very door of the new College building, while attempting to cross to a small island in the centre of the river.

Thus only nine of the original twelve students ever got a chance to make their contribution to mankind, and it is significant that all became prominent citizens, heading a long list of other Bishop's graduates who rank high in public esteem.

Isaac Hellmuth, who also lectured in Hebrew during his stay at the college, became the second Bishop of Huron; Frederick Robinson, for many years Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal, was also a member of the university's corporation, of which the Bishop of Quebec is president by virtue of his office. Mr. Roe, who had travelled for more than thirty hours in a lumbering stage-coach over the most execrable roads to reach Lennoxville in time for the opening, will still be remembered by many as the rector of St. George's Church in Windsor Mills, Que., and an archdeacon of that diocese.

Rev. T. S. Chapman was pensioned after doing missionary work for forty years. Thomas Young and James Fulton were ordained together and both served in the Montreal Diocese. It is interesting to note that Mr. Fulton was a chemist and druggist before he felt called to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. We are also told that he had a magnificent voice and that he was a member of the famous Quebec Cathedral surpliced choir until it was broken up in 1845. Thomas Young's love for his Alma Mater is evident, since he sent two of his boys to study there. His eldest son, incidentally, was headmaster of the Quebec High School for many years.

Charles Forest had been a student under Archdeacon Bethune (later Bishop of Toronto) before coming to Lennoxville. He was ordained in 1846 and after serving in Bury, Que., for a while he was removed to Ontario where his work was valued greatly. He died at Morrisburg, Ont., in 1883.

John Kemp was pensioned in 1888 after a service of 40 years to his diocese. He had been a founder of "Quintilian", the forerunner of the present Literary and Debating Society, and he was also the first student to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity of Bishop's University. Unfortunately we have not been able to trace Henry Burrage's career.

These fourteen men, who met in that little room above Mr. Cushing's store, were determined to prove the correctness of Bishop Mountain's assertion that a university at Lennoxville would fill a definite need and without their sacrifices and efforts it is doubtful whether Bishop's would have received a Royal Charter, elevating it to the status of a University, such as was granted in 1853.

PROBLEMS—even though of a somewhat more soluble nature—still confronted students and professors. A few years before his death, the Venerable Archdeacon Frederick George Scott, who won the heart of thousands of soldiers during the first Great War, described his years as an undergraduate in an article for *The Mitre*, a student publication. In those days Bishop's College School still occupied part of the present university buildings and the chapel was shared by the two institutions. This apparently gave rise to a very delicate matter, for Archdeacon Scott writes: "One of our acute problems was whether the Professor of Divinity or the Rector of the School should come out of chapel first. I forget how the matter was settled, but, until it was, we used to watch the two august personages bolting after the principal, each muttering, no doubt, internally, '*Apres moi, cher Alphonse*'."

A few years after this episode bicycles made their first appearance on the university campus and this caused *The Mitre* to editorialize (Nov. 1895 issue): "Bikes are much in fashion among our boys. Frequent breaks are much in vogue so much that most of our enthusiasts spend most of their money in repairs and most of their time walking; still the craze goes on." But not even the editor in his ivory tower could deny that a student on his bicycle, with his academic gown proudly flowing in the breeze, was an impressive sight.

The most hectic student days, however, seem to have been at the turn of the century. On St. Patrick's day of 1903, for instance, "a person or persons unknown turned the Principal's lecture room into a cattle-shed, a live calf having been found there this morning". A year later Principal Whitney charged that someone had thrown an egg at his wife while she was watering her flowers. This was explained by Mr. Harding and Mr. Carson and, together with Frank Plasket, the Senior Man, they were delegated by the students to explain to the Principal that the boiled egg had only been a piece of an apple core—the explanation was accepted and the matter thus peacefully settled.

Students also had their grievances in those days. On November 21, 1905, for instance, a student complained that owing to the bell's failure to ring, lectures were prolonged unduly. Forty years after the complaint was lodged, the student—Brigadier C. G. Hepburn, Senior Protestant Chaplain of the Canadian Army—received an honorary degree from his Alma Mater.

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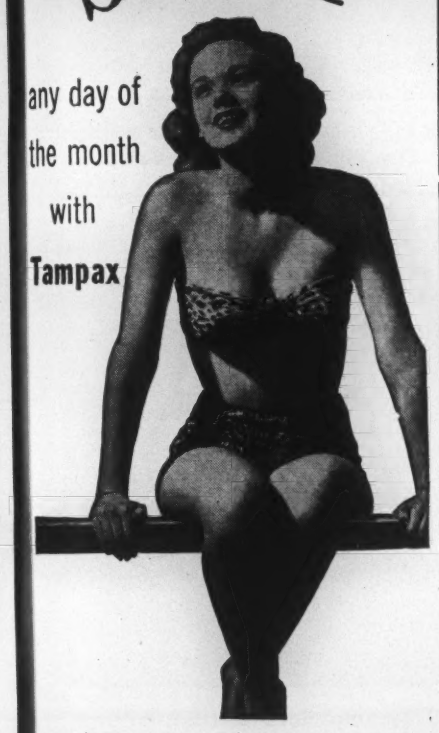

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EATON'S

Competition Increasing for British Exporters

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The effect of sterling once more being convertible into dollars is not yet clear. The pessimistic view is that it will be a very short while before the strain will be so great that either the right to convert has to be withdrawn, or Britain's imports will have to be cut drastically to save dollars. From now on British exporters, sorely pushed already, must not only try to bridge the gap between exports and imports but do so in full competition with hard-currency countries, in whose markets foreign importers are now free to buy.

The convertibility of sterling was considered essential to free restrictions on world trade, but the problems arising therefrom, says Mr. Marston, may yet play havoc with world economy.

STERLING today ranks with the North American dollars, the Swiss franc, or the Portuguese escudo; it is one of the world's hard currencies. It is a hard currency not on its own account but because it is freely convertible into hard currency.

The effect of the obligation undertaken in the Washington Agreement of December 1945, operative one year after the granting of the U.S. loan, that is on 15 July, 1947, depends on so many factors that it would be futile to forecast events. According to the pessimists, it will be only a few months before the drain on Britain's dollars becomes so severe that either the right to convert has to be withdrawn or Britain's own expenditure has to be drastically — almost indiscriminately — curtailed to save hard currencies. The optimists still think that this momentous gesture towards liberal trading might be a sign that all the world will follow.

It was not a question only of allowing to countries which supplied goods to Britain the right to spend where they liked the proceeds of their sales. Hanging over Sterling is the "unsupportable" (Mr. Dalton's word) burden of the accumulated balances, mainly for war expenditure totalling some £3,500 million.

Obviously, that sum could not be made immediately convertible into other currencies, and there was no suggestion that it should be. But it was equally impossible merely to block the balances, allowing the creditors to make no claims upon them. So a long series of negotiations was undertaken, beginning many months before 15 July, and not quite ended on the appointed date, to allow free use of a small annual proportion of the credits. At the same time an understanding in nearly all cases to prevent an unseemly rush to exchange sterling on current account was reached.

The stability of the new sterling rests largely now on other countries' exchange controls. The amounts released from the balances, which in some cases have seemed unduly generous in the moral and financial circumstances, will, however, be added to the claims arising from current business. So the prestige of sterling has been upheld; but at a heavy cost.

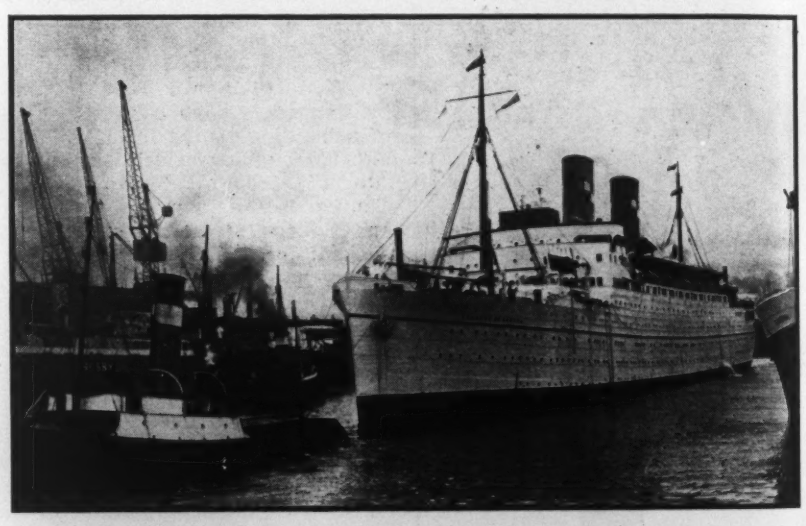
If discretion is the better part of valor, the British authorities might have done better to go to Washington and put a different case squarely to the U.S. Treasury. They would have pointed out, what is in any case obvious enough, that the conditions envisaged more than one and a half years before did not materialize.

Instead of the recovery of Europe that was to be the basis of free exchange, multiplied problems face Britain. Its supplies still come, to an unnatural degree, from the Western Hemisphere. Its balance of payments, which a year ago was developing so well that it appeared there could be no difficulty in carrying out the commitments of Washington, has deteriorated so alarmingly that a leading

(Continued on Next Page)

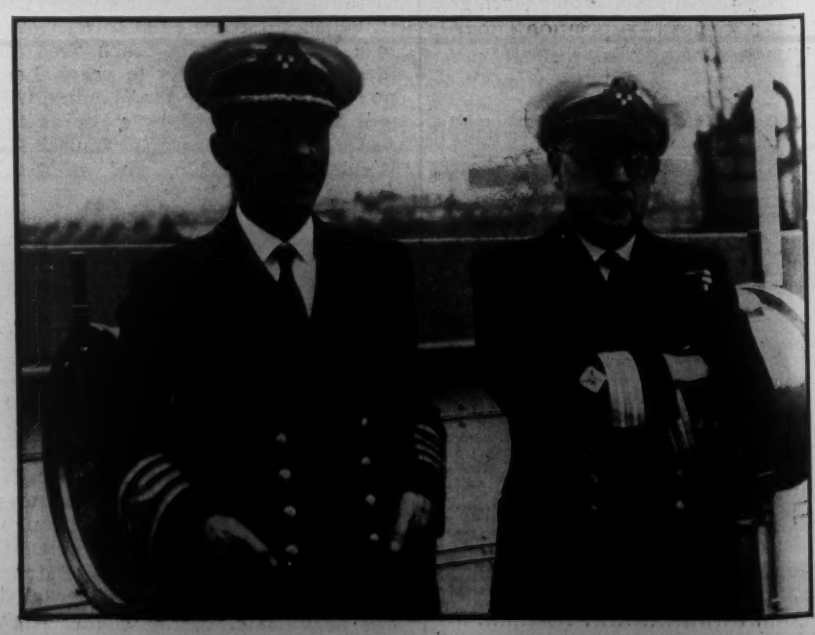
"Empress of Canada" Returns

Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada", reconverted after wartime service, arrived at Montreal last week. Two top pictures show vessel . . .



. . . at Liverpool before sailing, and leaving dock assisted by tugs.

Passengers included Hon. Arthur Howard (left), London M.P. and brother of Lord Strathcona, and (third from right) Lady Lorna Howard, Earl Baldwin's daughter. Below, Capt. E. A. Shergold and Purser H. F. Norman-Hill.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Can We Supply Europe's Needs?

By P. M. RICHARDS

BUSINESS continues to run at a high level, but several considerations undermine optimism. One of them is that unless Britain and France and other nations in urgent need of supplies from this continent are soon provided with new purchasing power, the volume of U.S. and Canadian exports may decline enough to bring about a sizable fall in business activity and employment. Canada, with its extreme dependence on export trade, is particularly vulnerable in this respect. Another is that even if the Marshall proposal goes through and provides Europe (or the western part of it) with buying power, it's questionable if the U.S. and Canada are really in position to supply the goods wanted without leaving themselves dangerously short.

The threat of inflation, already plain enough, would be strongly accentuated by a sharp decrease in goods supply and increase in money supply. Money, or credit, is one thing; the actual goods are something else. Despite the gradual reappearance of many consumer items, basic commodities such as steel and coal are still in short supply; steel's productive capacity appears to fall considerably short of supplying home needs and export needs too. And there is the fact that Europe's dollar famine is fundamentally due to this continent's failure to import as much as it exports. Until this disparity is corrected, the granting of new loans and credits to Europe can mean no more than a postponement of the crisis now at hand. Europe must sell as much to North America as it buys from North America if its trading position is to be sound; it must create its own means of payment; and any aid-to-Europe plan, if it is to be really effective, must be designed to that end.

The Cost in Real Terms

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. said the other day in Washington that if there was to be a large expansion of aid to Europe, it would be "incumbent upon the Government of the United States to make clear in advance the cost in real terms, and not simply in the euphonious term 'foreign credit', what this program will involve in terms of belt-tightening." There will be a cost in belt-tightening for Canadians too. But that doesn't mean it won't be worth-while.

As Dr. Schmidt pointed out, unless we can establish real international peace there's little purpose in talking about economic stability at home. "Wars," Schmidt said, "grossly distort the economy, expanding different parts unequally. Production and price distortions, including wage distortions, abound everywhere. The money supply is multiplied and seeks to express itself in higher prices. Because of the war-induced conditions we are experiencing a kind of prosperity, but it is doubtful that it rests on a secure foundation.

"Since the war's beginning some prices and some wages have increased several times as rapidly as others. While a restoration to pre-war relations might not be ideal, few would argue that the present wage pattern, price pattern or production pattern will endure, or that the existing relationships can be permanent."

The United States was now exporting nearly $3 of goods for every dollar of imports, he said. Dollar exchange was shrinking and already several foreign nations had placed restrictions on U.S. exports to them in order to conserve their foreign exchange. This type of interference with trade could accumulate very rapidly. If the Marshall program was put into effect it might cost the U.S. many billions of dollars over the next few years.

Upward Pressure on Prices

"We may unconcernedly extend 'foreign credits', but in practice this means that we are making available goods, services and raw materials to foreign lands. This will mean that we will have less to consume here, with additional upward pressure on our price structure. It has been estimated that every 5 per cent increase in the demand for agricultural products means approximately a 10 to 20 per cent increase in their prices. The Marshall plan is likely to involve a very considerable upward price pressure on many commodities."

This would result in further union demands for wage increases, Dr. Schmidt said, because of the popular notion that price advances must always be balanced by wage advances. "It is doubtful that we have learned even yet that further wage increases, when the cost of living is pressing against the wage structure, merely permits the consumers to bid more fiercely against the scarce supply of goods. If the Marshall program calls for several billion dollars worth of goods per year, the American people will have to recognize that through one means or another their standard of living must shrink. Such shrinkage can be made effective in several ways, or a combination of these ways: 1) rationing, price and wage control; 2) heavy taxation to drain off excess money demand; 3) government borrowing out of savings; 4) inflation."

It is certain that if we are to render effective aid to Europe and maintain economic progress at home, we shall require a productive system at the highest possible level of efficiency and a considerable increase in our volume of production. More incentive for enterprise in the form of lowered taxes and moderation in wage demands would probably pay dividends to labor as well as owners.

(*Continued from Page 22*)

member of the Government could talk oratorically, almost on the fateful day itself, of the clock striking the twelfth hour of crisis in the coming autumn. The loan, supposed to last over the worst of the five transition years, is being used so fast that without an unimaginable growth to exports or drastic change in import policy it will last only 18 months.

Fulfilled Commitments

But the British authorities went doggedly on, asked for no period of grace, and fulfilled in all but a few details the original commitments.

There is certainly a case to be made for either side of the argument. Sterling is again a world currency, and those financial and other "invisible" services which have in the past contributed substantially to the credit side of the financial account (and have in recent months shown encouraging vigor), will certainly be more sought in London under a régime of free exchange.

Furthermore, the anxiety that the less patient suppliers would tire of sending goods to Britain against currency which they could spend only in the sterling area has been allayed; Britain can now have the goods which she needs—if only she can afford to buy them.

But the Americans did not insist on this convertibility clause — years in advance of similar obligations respecting other currencies — in order to rehabilitate sterling, or to ensure supplies to Britain. The Americans were concerned to ensure that a potentially big demand for their goods should not be rendered ineffective by exchange restrictions between the sterling area and the world. In so far as that demand does in fact become effective sterling's troubles will be multiplied.

From now on, all that Britain spends in excess of what she earns by her exports and by her international services — banking, insurance, shipping, etc. — can represent a loss to her dwindling reserve of dollars. From now on, British exporters will have a double task: they will have to close as rapidly as possible the gap between exports and imports, and they will have to press forward their wares in open competition with those of the hard-currency countries, where foreign importers, hitherto confined in their choice by currency restrictions, are now free to buy.

If the gap cannot be closed by expanding exports there is no alternative to cutting imports — for few people seriously believe that fresh U.S. aid can be sufficient to maintain the deficit, and it is by no means certain that such aid for such a purpose would be desirable.

So the wheel may turn full circle. It was precisely to break through the restrictions on trade that the widening multilateralism was evolved. First, sterling arising from current transactions with the U.S. was, a year ago, made convertible into dollars. Now, sterling arising from any current transactions is freely convertible into hard currencies. Later, the exchange controls which now hold together the precarious economies of half the world are due to be relaxed.

But the problems arising from these very moves may cause the opposite result from that intended. The growth of import restrictions such as played havoc with world economy before the war is again apparent, in Argentina, and India, and to a limited extent already in Britain. July 15 will have been a sorry day if its obligations force on Britain a far more drastic curtailment of her purchases abroad.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Rich Ore at Kirkland Lake Gold Boosting Output and Profits

By JOHN M. GRANT

DUE to development of ore from rich wide veins on deep levels a striking performance is being given this year by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, 28-year-old producer, and the shares recently have been one of the noteworthy features in trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. So exceptional have been the results obtained at depth that the average recovery for the second three months of 1947 has broken all previous records by a wide margin, with production for the quarter the best since 1941, notwithstanding the fact that gold at that time was worth $38.50 an ounce. Earnings for the first half of the current year are over five times as much as they were in the same period of 1946, and maintenance of this output for the balance of the year will see production up approximately 65% from last year. The unusually fine results being met with in the western zone are definitely apparent in the official report for the first half of 1947, which points out that ore developed in seven veins on the 53rd and 54th levels totals 1,682 feet in length, averaging three feet in width, and shows an average cut grade of $51.40 per ton.

•

An increase of over 25% in bullion output for Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company was noted in the second quarter, ending June 30, when production was valued at $515,000 from treatment of 23,125 tons (254 tons per day) milled, for an average recovery per ton of $22.27. This compared with average recovery of $16.66 in the first three months of the year, when $400,491 was produced from 24,031 tons of ore. Earnings after taxes for the six months are estimated at 5.20 cents a share, against 0.95 cents in the corresponding 1946 period. Output of $915,491 was secured from 47,156 tons of ore milled for an average recovery of $19.41 per ton, compared with $556,873 from 46,666 tons and average recovery of $11.93 in the first half of 1946. It is of considerable interest that drifting is now underway westward on the 58th level to the new zone, and later the internal shaft will be deepened to this horizon. Operations since the beginning of June, however, have been somewhat slowed down by shortage of manpower.

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Attention was drawn in the last annual report of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company to the continued good ore development on the 54th level and upwards, and the excellent ore developments have since been extended. The western zone in which the rich new ore is being found lies south of the main break, which is the principal ore-producing section cutting across the Kirkland Lake camp. The western zone is approximately 1,200 to 1,400 feet in length and about 200 feet wide, within which area are a series of parallel veins. The individual veins are said to have lengths of continuous ore up to as much as 700 feet or more, with the total ore length on the deepest level anticipated to run at least 2,500 feet. While the veins generally are narrow, running from one to two feet in width, the 53rd level (5,340 feet) has provided some extra wide showings due to several veins lying close together and giving widths up to 20 feet or more. The ore is uniformly high grade, with the 53rd and 54th horizons the best to date, while the overall grade on the 53rd level indicated close to one ounce per ton ($35) across a mining width of three feet. Slashing at one point on the 53rd floor exposed a width of over 23 feet which had an uncut average of two ounce ore. As noted above the company's production has sharply improved because of the high grade ore being developed and production this year should set an all-time new high.

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An operating profit of $18,009 in the three months ending June 30, the first quarter of the company's current fiscal year, is reported by Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, Rouyn township, Quebec producer, as compared with an operating loss of $43,896 in the same period in 1946. Production for the period amounted to $146,435 from the treatment of 28,266 tons for an average recovery of $5.18. This compares with output

(*Continued on Page 27*)

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Notice of Dividend No. 37

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about October 1st, 1947, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Thursday, July 31st, 1947.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

July 32nd, 1947.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 29, 1947.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, July 28th, 1947.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

V.G.F., Hamilton, Ont.—Net earnings of $103,586 were reported by STANDARD FUEL CO., LTD., for the year ended April 30, 1947, compared with $88,706 for the previous year. The net after providing for a year's dividend on the new 4½ per cent, $50 par preference shares is equal to $1.17 on the common. The 6½ per cent preference shares of an aggregate par value of $1,156,000 were redeemed Sept. 1, 1946, and 4½ per cent preferred shares par value $1,000,000 were issued. Prospects for securing adequate supplies of fuel are again somewhat uncertain due in part to the termination on June 30, 1947, of the United States Government's contract with the miners, states J. Herbert Milnes, president.

A. G. T., Renfrew, Ont.—It is true that ASHLEY GOLD MINING CORP. was formerly controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada, but the latter company disposed of its share interest to a private purchaser last February, and the old board was replaced by new officers and directors. The company recently announced that under an agreement with McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. certain oil rights in Alberta have been acquired and that a change in name is planned, as well as in increase in authorized capital. The name is to be changed to Ashley Gold and Oil Minerals, Ltd., while authorized capital will be boosted from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares. I understand the company has received an offer under which 500,000 shares are to be purchased at 10 cents per share and 250,000 shares are to be under option at prices from 15 to 30 cents a share.

F. J. L., Lethbridge, Alta.—I understand that OMNITRANS EXPLORATION LTD. has been negotiating for additional property in the Alberta oil fields and the recent market action can be attributed to this fact. The company has just announced completion of an agreement with British American Oil Co. Ltd. whereby the two companies will participate equally in the drilling of a well. Geological data, including a seismographic survey of the property has been furnished by Shell Oil Company, who are also providing the acreage. Plans are being made to commence drilling as quickly as possible under British American management. Omnitrans holds acreage in the West Taber field, about a mile and a half from the well brought into production by Standard Oil of California and Nassau Exploration.

K. B. T., Dundas, Ont.—DOMINION-SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS LTD., for the year ended May 31, 1947, showed net income of $153,157, equivalent to $3.12 a share on the preferred stock, against $120,799, or $2.46 a preferred share the year before. The 1947 net includes $22,671 premiums received over cost or par during the two years ended May 31, 1947 upon bonds and preferred shares redeemed and $7,505 as arrears of preference dividends received on one of the holdings in respect of prior years. Net asset value per preference share at May 31, 1947, was approximately $72, compared with $82 at the end of the previous fiscal year, states D. C. MacLachlan, chairman. Book value of investments was $3,587,954 and market value at May 31, last, was $4,499,000.

R.C.F., Dunnville, Ont.—I understand MARY ANN MINES LTD. recently issued a progress report and map showing its holdings in the Larder Lake gold area, and I suggest you write for these to the head office of the company, suite 403, 100 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. The company's property holdings consist of two groups located a short distance to the east of the gold producing Upper Canada Mine. The two groups comprise 34 claims or approximately 1,300 acres. A drilling program of 25 holes up to a vertical depth of 500

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Trend Reversal Ahead?

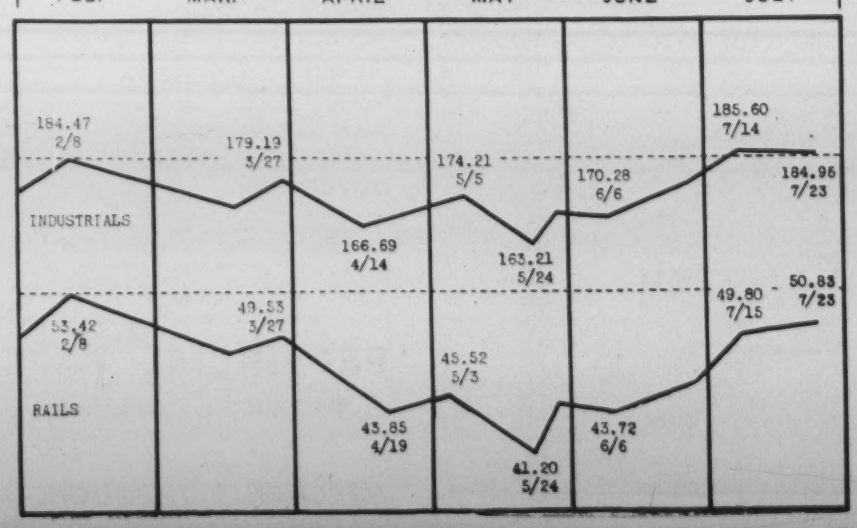
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery has been under way over the past two months with no indications that the peak to the movement has yet been attained.

Sharp advances are always subject to technical correction. The almost perpendicular advance from mid-May is no exception to the rule. A normal decline, if occurring at this time, would take the Dow-Jones industrial and rail averages back to the 177/171 and 47/44 area, respectively. We regard a decline of this character, here, more as a contingency than a probability but, in any event — that is, with or without such technical readjustment — doubt that the advance, in its entirety, is yet at a point of culmination. As previously stated, July and August are customarily good periods for market advance and if the rule holds this year there would yet be a number of weeks in which further strength is possible.

From the longer-range approach, we regard the current upturn as of temporary or intermediate character, to be followed, at culmination, by renewal of the main downward trend. If, however, in the course of the current advance, the Dow-Jones railroad average should close at or above 54.43, with accompanying strength in the industrial average, it will have sold decisively above its rally top of last February, thereby duplicating a feat recently accomplished by the industrial average. Under such circumstances, a reversal in the main or primary trend to an upward direction will have been signalled under Dow's theory. We do not anticipate such action by the rails, but would reverse our present conservative policy if it is witnessed.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DAVIS LEATHER
COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable September 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable September 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

R. BURNS LIND
Secretary-Treasurer
and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
July 25, 1947.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On July 16th, 1947, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars September 5th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1947.

Montreal J. A. DULLEA
July 16th, 1947 *Secretary*

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

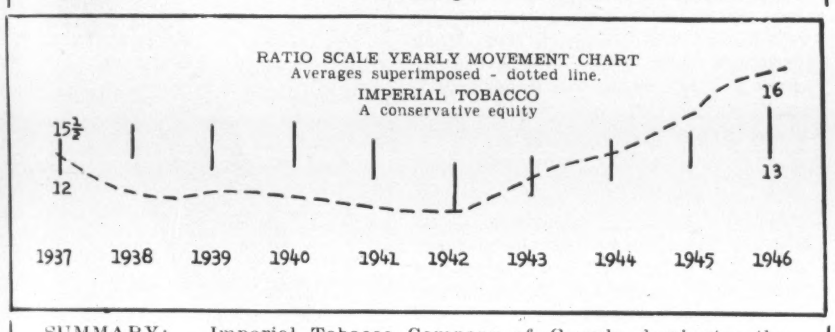
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

			Averages	Imp. Tobacco
PRICE 28 June 47	— $15.00			
YIELD	— 4.0%	Last 1 month	Up .8%	Down 1.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 117	Last 12 months	Down 18.7%	Down 1.6%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 72.9%
RATING	— "A"	1946-47 range	Down 23.1%	Down 15.6%



SUMMARY:— Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada dominates the cigarette and tobacco business in this country, and as a result its earnings are much more stable than those of many companies in other lines of business. With working capital of some $60,000,000 it is possible to pay out, in dividends, a very considerable percentage of annual net earnings. Based on dividend and bonus, Imperial Tobacco affords a yield of about 4% per annum at the current price.

Many investors have seen considerable deterioration in the value of their common stock holdings during the past 12 months and while Imperial Tobacco has sold off somewhat, it is currently only about $1.50 below its high point for this year.

A study of the stock habits of Imperial Tobacco leads to the belief that no spectacular advance will occur in the value of these shares; on the other hand if interest rates should stiffen and Canadian stocks sell on a higher yield-per-share basis, it is obvious that these shares would also decline slightly. However this should not detract from their value to any great extent.

As stated in the last analysis of Imperial Tobacco one year ago—The shares of this company provide a satisfactory common stock investment for Insurance Companies and those investors who desire steady income and reasonable price stability.

feet was recently carried out on the west property. While only three of the holes drilled returned values to compare with those obtained in surface sampling, the work done and the geological information obtained is considered of value in connection with the further work planned. Additional surface exploration is planned for the No. 2, or west property, as well as having the area geologized, the results of which will guide further exploration.

F.L.S., Longueuil, Que.—At a special meeting on September 8 shareholders of LUNWARD GOLD MINES will consider the increase of 2,000,000 shares in the capitalization. The meeting scheduled for May 23 was deferred pending negotiations for financing underground development as it was felt it would be better to have a definite agreement to submit to shareholders. Diamond drilling was stopped in January. The company's liquid assets are about $50,000. The first stage of the proposed large-scale development program will, it is estimated, cost over $500,000 and involves sinking a shaft to 400 feet in depth and driving crosscuts to the No. 1 and 3 zones. C. H. E. Stewart, president, makes a rough estimate from the drill indications of $2 per ton operating profit if the property is brought into production. He thinks the initial unit should be capable of treating 1,000 tons per day and has estimated operating costs at $4.10 per ton. The No. 1 zone, the only one of the three zones amenable to calculations of gold content, has been estimated to contain, based on drilling, 1,067,730 tons to a depth of 350 feet, averaging $6.44 over 17 feet.

S. N. C., Toronto, Ont.—Providing there are no unforeseen expenditures, there are prospects of a distribution on account of bond interest on the 7 per cent first mortgage 20-year sinking fund bonds of RICHMOND BUILDING LTD. by the end of this year and possibly larger payments in 1948, reports the Royal Trust Co., trustee for bondholders. The final results will depend in large measure upon operating costs remaining reasonably stable and not increasing unduly during the period. The recent revision of the Rent Control Order has resulted in an advance of $14,584 per annum in revenue from May 15, 1947. Decorating costs have advanced very considerably and the net result was that $4,853 had to be utilized for the work out of the operations for the half year ended June 30, 1947. In addition, taxes increased substantially this year, as well as cost of supplies, fuel, wages and general repairs.

B.S.R., St. Boniface, Man.—It is true that there was talk last year of CASTLE-TRETHEWEY MINES resuming work on its property in the Gowganda district, but plans for reopening are still in abeyance. The fact that the price of silver is still fluctuating on a speculative basis and that doubts are held as to the size of the market for silver concentrates are factors in holding up the decision to resume operations, which can be expected to await a stable and satisfactory market price for the white metal based upon world demand. In the meantime, two groups of claims have been acquired in the Groundhog River area, and in Holloway township, Lightning River area, but little is known of these as yet. As of March 31, 1947, the company reported current assets of $2,514,347, including marketable securities, carried at $2,379,218, which had a market value of over $5,000,000. Current liabilities were $60,838. Net profit in the last fiscal year was equal to 6.5 cents per share, as compared with 6.6 cents in the previous 12 months.

E. W. J., Hamilton, Ont—Net profits of NIAGARA WIRE WEAVING CO. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947, were reported at $281,345, including $39,856 income from investments and $52,331 from sale of investments, after providing for all expenses, depreciation and taxes on income. After allowing $175,000 for dividends, balance stood at $779,035, compared with $672,689 a year earlier. Current assets stood at $1,549,335 compared with current liabilities of $505,572, leaving net working capital of $1,045,662 compared with $1,122,880 a year ago. Earnings per share were $2.40 compared with $1.80.

B. R. C., Lindsay, Ont.—The business volume of DISHER STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. in the first half of 1947 was considerably above last year and earnings were well maintained at the 1946 level, according to reports. Demand continues unabated, with sufficient work on hand to carry operations into 1948. The supply of steel, although slightly improved this year, is still far below the company's requirements.

M. E. S., Barrie, Ont.—Consolidated profits of SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD. before taxes for the three months ended June 30, 1947, were reported at $480,845 and compare with $361,431 in the comparative period of 1946. Net for June on the same basis was $180,913 compared with $109,361. With the control lifted on ice cream sales volume and on other dairy products the sale of these commodities has substantially increased with a corresponding improvement reflected in earnings, J. H. Gillies, vice-president and treasurer, reports.

W. C. D., Grand Falls, NB—Yes, an increase in the authorized capital of GOLDORA MINES LTD. has been approved by shareholders and was necessary to provide funds for further exploration of its large property adjoining East Sullivan Mines in the Bourlamaque area, Quebec. I understand resumption of drilling was planned in July. Up to the middle of April close to 50,000 feet of diamond drilling was completed. Thirty five holes were drilled in the main regional diorite dyke area and a 13 foot section, averaging $7, was obtained, but further drilling failed to show any continuity. As this structure lies on strike of the ore found at Louvicourt and El Sol, further information may be obtained from future work at these properties on which to plan new exploration. In the south-west diorite and porphyry system, 23 holes returned only low gold values. More drilling is said warranted on the extension of the Obaska "break" where 13 holes outlined promising geological structure and a few good gold intersections. In the eastern part of the property close to Valdora Mines only two holes were drilled in an unexplored length of 6,000 feet and a program of vertical holes is recommended to systematically explore this area.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one percent (50c per share) has been declared on the $50 par value Series "A" 4% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1947, payable October 2, to shareholders of record September 2, 1947.

By Order of the Board

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 28, 1947.

Simpsons, Limited

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Are Canadian Newsprint manufacturers repeating the mistake of the 1920's when high newsprint prices resulted in an over-expansion of the industry and its subsequent collapse?

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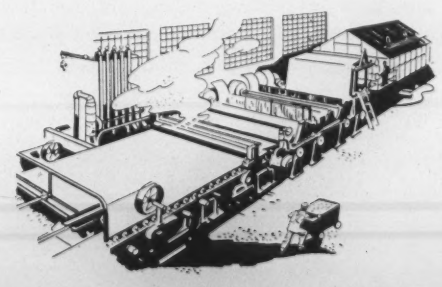

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DIVIDEND No. 45

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared on the no par value Stock of this Company, payable September 2nd, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1947.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, July 23rd, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problems Facing Companies Doing an International Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is doubtful if the importance of the international business of insurance companies is as well understood or appreciated in Canada as it should be, while in Great Britain even the Socialist Government is fully alive to the value to the country of the invisible exports which this business produces.

Besides the invisible exports it produces, it enables the companies to obtain a wider spread and diversification of risks, and it also facilitates the free flow of international commerce and helps to create economic goodwill without which world peace is difficult to establish or maintain.

MANY of the strongest Canadian, British and United States insurance companies operate in other countries as well as their own, and some of them do a world-wide business. As these companies are soundly managed, offer attractive policy contracts, and as their financial position is one of exceptional strength, it is no wonder that wherever they are permitted to establish themselves abroad the nationals of those countries seek the benefits and security of their coverage in increasing numbers.

This international insurance business not only provides a wider spread and diversification of risks for the companies, but also serves the interests of the foreign countries in which it is carried on, as it facilitates the free flow of international commerce, promotes international understanding and helps to create economic goodwill without which it is difficult if not impossible to establish or maintain world peace. British companies have been pioneers in the international insurance field, and it is well known that there are few countries in which they were not among the first to make insurance protection available.

In many territories throughout the world, conflagrations, earthquakes and hurricanes have left in their wake a trail of destruction and distress the effects of which would have been much more serious had there not been the insurance contracts of British insurers in existence and British insurers to honor them, thereby providing unmistakable evidence that the international spreading of risks is the only method of minimizing the consequences of a national catastrophe.

There are now 11 university air squadrons throughout Britain as against only three before the war. They are of a voluntary nature, and are administered by R.A.F. Reserve Command. Ex-R.A.F. men who join take on their wartime rank while new students enrolling become officer-cadets. Each member is required to do 15 hours flying time plus a camp period during each term. The above photograph shows three students from South Africa, members of Oxford University Squadron, who are training for their pilot's licences at the squadron's Berkshire headquarters.

Discrimination

It is unfortunate, as has been pointed out before, that during the past thirty years or so there has been a procession of governments in other countries which for purely nationalistic reasons have enacted laws that have tended to nullify the international character of insurance either by monopolizing one or more branches of the business or by discriminating against those insurance organizations not having their headquarters in the country concerned.

Among the obstacles which adversely affect the transaction of international insurance business, and in some cases preclude its operation altogether, the following may be mentioned: Establishment of government monopolistic funds; government insurance offices which enter the insurance market in competition with private insurance companies which are put at a disadvantage owing to the fact that the government offices pay no taxes, although they monopolize the insurance of government and municipal properties, and also load part or all of their expenses on the general taxpayers.

Another obstacle is excessive government supervision and control of rates, policy forms, technical reserves, etc; exercized in some countries. Financial regulations involving restrictions on exchange and the remittance of funds also have an adverse effect on international insurance business. So does the establishment of a government reinsurance office which has for its object the monopolizing of the reinsurance business of the country.

Action by Argentina

According to a recent press despatch from Buenos Aires, the interests of foreign-owned insurance companies in Argentina will be adversely affected by a law passed by the Argentine Congress on June 13 of this year and which now awaits promulgation. The law creates what is called a mixed reinsurance institute, with part of the capital provided by the government and part by private Argentine interests. This law expressly prohibits the insurance abroad of persons, goods or any other interest insurable under Argentine jurisdiction.

Further, all goods entering Argentina and insured by the recipient must be insured with Argentine companies. This restrictive measure was first announced by decree in May 1946 but aroused such strong foreign protests that the Argentine Government decided to place the onus of decision on Parliament. There had been hopes that the Bill might be dropped or substantially modified.

While there is an impressive list of countries in which there is a field for the further development of international insurance business when once the set-backs due to war have been overcome, there are quite a number of countries from which no direct business can be expected, including Russia and its Baltic states, Mexico, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Peru and Costa Rica. In some cases the legislative requirements are prohibitive, while in others there is a nationalized or so-called nationalized insurance industry. China, Japan and the Dutch East Indies, which before the upheavals in the Far East were important fields of operation, are now largely out of the picture owing to existing political, economic and financial conditions.

Position in India

In India, where a large business has been transacted, the transition to self-government is regarded as being bound to be accompanied by increased public support of Indian companies, the number of which, already large, is likely to further increase. In certain other territories the number of other than native companies is likely to be frozen at the present figure, as it will be difficult for others to obtain a licence to do business there.

One competent British observer, Mr. H. G. Herren, foreign fire manager of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, has expressed the opinion that notwithstanding all these handicaps, and allowing for the trend in certain countries toward state enterprises, which may extend even if only partially into the insurance field, there is much to encourage the belief that British insurance companies will be able to continue to do business in most of the countries in which they are now operating.

On Record

He also has put himself on record with the following statement: "As the economic strength of Great Britain is slowly restored so new trade and commercial agreements with other countries will have to be negotiated, and the importance to British economy of British insurance trading in other lands will no doubt enter into the Government's consideration of these matters." It was his opinion that while changes would occur, the field of British insurance, both in direct and reinsurance operations, would remain virtually world-wide, and that in the aggregate there would be an expansion in the total premiums written.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me what the initials C.P.C.U. after the name of an insurance man stand for? I came across them in a letter I received from a member of a well-known New York insurance firm, and I would like to know if they relate to the insurance qualifications of the person after whose name they appear.

—C.M.J., Montreal, Que.

Those initials stand for "Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter," and indicate that the person using them after his name has completed the educational course laid down by the American Institute for Property and Casualty Underwriters, Inc., has had at least three years of satisfactory insurance experience, and has been successful in passing the five written examinations required to qualify for this degree. The educational course is divided into five parts. Parts 1 and 2 deal with Insurance Principles and Practices, including a specific knowledge of fire insurance and related lines, inland and ocean marine, accident and health, casualty insurance and surety bonds, client building, loss prevention and underwriting. Part 3 deals with General Education, including economics, government, social legislation and English. Part 4 deals with General Commercial Law and Insurance Law. Part 5 deals with Accounting and Finance, including principles of accounting, business organization and agency management. The C.P.C.U. degree in the fire and casualty field is the equivalent of the C.L.U. degree in the life insurance field and the C.A. degree in the accounting field.

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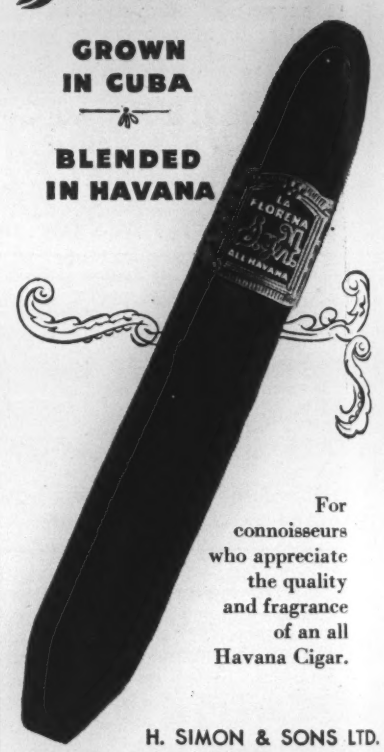

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Excess Profits Tax Act
Standard Profits Claims

NOTICE

Recent amendments to the above Act provide that all standard profits claims must be filed with the Department of National Revenue before 1st September, 1947.

All applications are required to be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister and the Minister may reject an application that is not made in such form or that does not contain such information.

The prescribed forms (S.P.1) are available at all District Income Tax offices of the Dominion Government.

All pertinent information required on the form must be included or attached thereto in schedule form. Tentative or incomplete forms or those filed after 31st August, 1947, will not be accepted.

Department of National Revenue
Ottawa

James J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.

British motor-cycle firms are working to keep U.S. markets gained in 1946, when nearly 8,000 machines were imported against less than 500 pre-war.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 23)

of $84,047 from 21,775 tons for an average of $4.36 in the like quarter of last year. L. M. Keachie, president, reports that development on various horizons of the mine continued to place substantial additional quantities of ore in sight. The total ore length developed was 634.3 feet averaging $4.76 across 6.7 feet. The excess of current assets over current liabilities was increased during the quarter and amounts to $438,714.

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Canada's second, and Ontario's first postwar producer, Renabie Mines, in the Missanabie area, (dealt with in the June 14th issue) will have, if expectations are realized, poured its first gold brick before this column is read. Failure of some equipment interrupted initial milling operations and kept the rate down, but necessary alterations were looked for in time to pour the first brick before the end of July.

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When conditions permit it is proposed by Kirkland-Hudson Bay Gold Mines to renew development on its own property. It is planned to extend the deep crosscut on the 4,450-foot level and develop the veins cut in the crosscut, A. A. McKelvie, president, advises shareholders in the annual report. Further exploration of the Hudson-Rand Gold Mines property at depth, in which it holds the majority stock interest, will also be possible from an extension of the crosscut. In view of high costs and unfavorable conditions for mining it was decided in May to defer further development on the Hudson-Rand property. E. J. Lees, manager of the latter company, estimates a possible 45,000 tons of ore to be mined of $8 grade, after allowing for dilution. The balance sheet shows investments at cost of $638,060, although present worth of holdings is not shown. In addition cash, bonds and accounts receivable amount to $13,311. The liability side shows accounts payable $14,000, bank loans $40,000, and reserve for development re Hudson-Rand $20,000.

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A program of diamond drilling to explore a property in the Missanabie area, adjoining Dulama Gold Mines, is planned by Ken-Bay Gold Mines, in conjunction with Coniagas Mines. A 45% interest is held by each company in the ground. As previously pointed out in this column Dulama has met with much success in its drilling campaign. In fact results are sufficiently encouraging to have officials thinking about early shaft sinking. The Ken-Bay-Coniagas claims are on the projected strike extension of the Dulama ore. Ken-Bay at last report had between $60,000 and $70,000 in its treasury.

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Inactive for 19 years, but still retaining its original property in the Beardmore area, McWilliams-Beardmore Mines announces optioning of a silver property, about 25 miles west of Port Arthur. The property acquired consists of 20 claims, 800 acres, held by Silver Mountain Prospecting Syndicate (1946). Included are both the "West End Mine" and "East End Mine" of the defunct Silver Mountain Mines. The property was extensively worked underground, mostly only down to the 200-foot horizon, and is reported to have produced approximately $500,000 silver prior to 1911. Some gold values were also obtained. One of the first objectives will be to do some drilling for new veins between the Old Silver Mountain system and what may be a large fault 2,000 feet to the south. This will be followed as soon as possible by underground examination, particularly at the east end where a large tonnage is said to be blocked out and ready for milling.

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Falconbridge Nickel Mines is expected shortly to announce plans for sinking a shaft on the company's McKim property, adjacent to the Murray mine of International Nickel company. A new body of over 1,000,000 tons of ore was reported located through diamond drilling in 1945. Expansion of development work on the parent mine is also in progress. Production of nickel at Falconbridge has now passed the highest pre-war figure and it is not unlikely that before the end of 1947 the production rate of nickel, and also copper, will be around the previous peak.

•

In the three months ending June 30 Preston East Dome Mines reports production of $454,116 from 56,265 tons of ore treated, an average per ton of $8.07. This compares with output of $454,001 from 55,808 tons for an average of $8.14 in the previous quarter. The recovery for the first half of 1947 of $908,117, an average per ton of $8.11, compares with $970,143, or average per ton of $8.45, in the like period of 1946. Tonnage treated this year was 112,073 tons as against 114,925 in the first six months last year.

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GREAT AMERICAN GROUP MOVES H.O. HOLROYDE TO LONDON

H.O. Holroyde, Inspector for the Great American Group in Ontario, will take up quarters in London, Ontario, as Resident Inspector.

Mr. Holroyde joined the Great American Group in 1928 as a fire underwriter in the Montreal Head Office. He has been an inspector in the Ontario field since 1937, working out of Toronto office. He served four years, becoming a flight lieutenant in the R.C.A.F. overseas.

Ceylon to Become British Dominion

By EDWARD BISHOP

This year will be a historic one for Ceylon. For after 150 years as a British Crown colony it is to become a Dominion. To the people of Ceylon this step signifies the rebirth of a national pride.

The Ceylonese will have complete control of their domestic affairs. Administrative jobs, usually taken by Europeans, will be handed more and more to their own people.

London.

THIS will be a historic year for Ceylon, the pearl-shaped colony in the Indian Ocean that seems, on the map, to hang like an ear-ring from the triangular land mass of India. Yet, with India in the headlines every day, we hear very little about her southern neighbor, where events of equal importance are beginning to take shape.

Very shortly this island, now racked by strikes and communal disturbances, will change its 150-year-old association with Britain as a Crown colony. One reason for the unrest among the 6,000,000 native people of the island is the delay in holding local elections to usher in the new era, in which Ceylon will be the first British Colonial territory with a non-European population to receive fully responsible and representative internal self-government as the foundation of a future Dominion.

Why Change?

Why is it that, after 150 years as a Colonial people, the Ceylonese should be so vitally interested in altering a system of government which has brought them reasonable prosperity? The answer is that to the people of Ceylon, whose history goes back to before Britain was herself a Roman colony, the near-Dominion status they seek so eagerly will signify the rebirth of a national pride.

After the general elections have been held throughout the island, with candidates represented on the ballot papers by pictures of animals to assist illiterate voters, the new political system will give the Ceylonese complete control over their domestic affairs. Britain will only remain responsible for such matters as defence.

The new Ceylon will have a Governor General, a Prime Minister, and two Legislative Assemblies. Ceylon intends to stand on her own feet, as she used to do 1,000 years ago when Anuradhapura, now just a collection of ruins in the jungle, was centre of a flourishing civilization.

There is no doubt that while she gradually "chrysalizes" into a new Dominion Ceylon will play a big part in the British Government's "New-Deal-for-the-Empire" scheme now being worked out by the Cabinet. Already efforts have been made to create industries there.

This, however, has been an uphill task, because it is easier than, say, to persuade Lancashire cotton workers to go on to the land as farm laborers. The Ceylonese worker earning 10s. a week on the land does not take kindly to factory conditions. He is used to an open-air life. His island is essentially an agricultural country with tea, rubber and coconuts as the main products.

Whatever happens once the political storm—and it will be a storm if the local Communists have their way—is over, it is certain that administrative jobs, hitherto taken by Europeans, will become more and more the perquisites of the local people.

Certificate of Registry No. C 1095 authorising Aktieselskabet Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance Windstorm Insurance and Water Damage Insurance Limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "The Nordisk Reinsurance Company, Limited".

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Demand for electricity is growing faster than new power plants can be built. It takes a staggering amount of concrete, steel, lumber and electrical equipment to build a new power development. It all has to be shopped for, delivered to the job and assembled. A difficult task in these days of short supply.

To provide everyone with all the electricity they might like to use during fall and winter months would require new generating stations equal to about one-fifth of our present total supply of over 2,600,000 horsepower. Construction on these and other Hydro projects has been under way for a long time. Your Hydro is pushing them just as fast as materials can be obtained . . . aiming to do in 5 years what would normally take 7 years. One will start delivering 70,000 horsepower this fall. Another 81,000 horsepower in 1948. By 1950 the huge Ottawa River development will start to pour its 360,000 horsepower into the Ontario Hydro system.

Few places in the world have as much electricity available per person as Ontario. However, we must conserve our electricity so that new homes, farms and industries will all receive their share; so that the wheels of our factories will be kept turning and maximum employment and production maintained . . . USE HYDRO WISELY and there will be enough for all.

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Don Quixote's Creator A Two-Fisted Genius

By AUBREY F. G. BELL

On Sept. 29 next occurs the fourth centenary of the birth of Spain's famed Miguel de Cervantes, considered by many literary scholars as second only to Shakespeare. The remarkable man's writings are full of the energy that he displayed in his own life.

THE fourth centenary of the birth of Cervantes comes to remind us that, after that of Shakespeare, there is no name more familiar than his in the whole realm of literature; perhaps also to cause us to consider what we know about him and what we wish to know.

An ungracious writer said of the English that their books are better than themselves, and there may be a grain of truth in the epigram, for we may well rejoice in the works bequeathed to us by Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth and Keats without any strong desire to make their personal acquaintance, whether we look on Milton as the aesthete of Cambridge or as "a surly and acrimonious Republican" or are content to leave the blind old man to his daughters and to revel in the splendid harmonies of "Lycidas" and "Paradise Lost".

With the Spanish writers we are on somewhat different ground. They were not professional writers. They led a fervent life of action and adventure.

More perhaps than any other Spaniard he personifies Spain's marvellous power of resistance and recovery.

Observant Eye

His earliest years had been little better than those of a street urchin and had given him the observant eye which is the only weapon of the very poor. As a boy he probably studied at the celebrated university of Salamanca, the small cathedral city overflowing with its seven thousand students between the ages of fourteen and twenty; but if he did so it was only as the servant of the richer students, these penniless servants in that democratic age and country being admitted equally with their masters to the lectures and privileges of the university. There is some reason to believe that he became a servant in a Spanish household and that he served as a soldier in Flanders before he became a kind of usher in a school at Madrid. Here he was peaceably installed when apparently a duel (perhaps as the second to a friend), in which he wounded his opponent, forced him to flee from Madrid and from Spain, condemned to ten years imprisonment and the loss of his right hand. When ten years later he returned to Spain it was his left hand that was shattered and crippled, "for the greater glory of the right".

He reappeared in Italy as the steward of Cardinal Acquaviva for a short time in 1570 but left in the same year to enlist in "the finest infantry in the world". This infantry may have been well disciplined and irresistible in battle, but it was paid rarely or not at all. To the hardships on land were added the bad food, bad manners, storms and sickness at sea.

Cervantes was suffering from fever on a Spanish man-of-war on the morning of the battle of Lepanto against the Turks in which Don John of Austria won one of the world's decisive victories. He refused to remain below and in the fierce conflict lost the use of his left hand and received three gunshots in the chest. Recovering from his wounds the one-handed soldier continued on active service for four more years and in 1575 with his elder brother Rodrigo set out for Spain.

Unfortunately for his hopes the ship, the "Sol", was attacked by Turkish corsairs. After a good fight Cervantes and his brother were carried in chains to Algiers. His long five years' captivity and his frequent and ingenious attempts to escape form one of the most heroic chapters of sixteenth-century history. His large ransom of five hundred ducats was at last provided by his family and the self-sacrificing Redemptionists.

In the autumn of 1580 he returned to a country which ruled the world but did so at a searching cost to individual Spaniards. The State was heavily in debt, agriculture was ruined, the Spanish industries after an artificial heyday were fast decaying, money was being concentrated in the hands of a few and the contrast between this wealth and the condition of the poor who had thronged into the cities was becoming ever more acute; for every official post there were, as Cervantes remarked, a thousand applicants. And enemies of Spain, commercial, political and religious, were springing up on every side. Cervantes unsuccessfully applied for a post in the New World in 1590 and received instead the ill-paid post of collector of wine and wheat in Andalusia.

His sincerity and directness fitted him ill for the post. He was arrested more than once by the authorities for failure to send in the sums which he had failed to raise. In 1590 he could only acquire a new suit of clothes on the security of a friend, and twenty years later he was still glad of a meal of bread and cheese and shivered without a cloak in the cruel wind. Retiring in 1594 he lived in narrow rooms above a tavern at Valladolid with his wife, two sisters, a niece, his illegitimate daughter Isabel and a servant girl, and later, no doubt in similar circumstances, in a dark lodging in the poorer part of Madrid, above the present Prado Museum.

His contemporaries bore witness to his charm and courage, and these qualities make themselves felt in his works. Every circumstance of a long life forced him back upon himself, upon his glowing vision of life and his undeviating devotion to poetry, the drama and literature in general; and in this mystic aloofness he found a new gaiety and a vivid recreation of his various experience of cities and men and sea. His marriage in 1584 had brought him a few fruit-trees, vines, bee-hives and chickens but nothing more; after the publication of "Don Quixote" in 1605 and 1615 he became world-famous but died as he had lived in extreme poverty.

Neglect

Not to have read "Don Quixote" and at least one book on his life and work is to have failed, not in our duty to Spain and Cervantes, for they are well able to survive our neglect, but in our duty to ourselves and our own literary inheritance. We need his humor and large-hearted tolerance. We need the correction by which Don Quixote was severely castigated for his false vision of Utopia and his interference in matters which did not concern him. Chivalry was to be brought nearer home, into every home and the little questions of every day.

Moreover we may well regard Cervantes as the source of much of our modern pleasure in literature. He realized how much both literature and the people had lost by the new divorce between them introduced by the Renaissance, he went out among the people, found among them the most living figures of his art and gave the modern novel that comprehensive scope which bore fruit in the work of Fielding and Smollett and of the great nineteenth-century novelists in many lands. We must of course read him in Spanish, for no version of "Don Quixote" gives an adequate idea of its real worth. To learn Spanish is the best homage that one can render to Cervantes in this year of his fourth centenary.

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